

LAMBETH COUNCIL

SPORTS FACILITIES STRATEGY

DRAFT ASSESSMENT REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2014

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GLOSSARY

ASA	Amateur Swimming Association
BPH	Black Prince Hub
BRC	Brixton Recreation Centre
BSF	Building Schools For The Future
CLC	Clapham Leisure Centre
CSP	County Sports Partnership
CUA	Community Use Agreement
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
ECB	England And Wales Cricket Board
EIBA	English Indoor Bowls Association
FA	Football Association
FLC	Flaxman Leisure Centre
FPM	Facilities Planning Model
GLA	Greater London Authority
GLL	Greenwich Leisure Limited
HWB	Health And Wellbeing Board
KKP	Knight Kavanagh And Page
LB LAMBETH	London Borough Of Lambeth
LDF	Local Development Framework
NGB	National Governing Body
NPFF	National Planning Policy Framework
SE	Sport England
WNHLC	West Norwood Health And Leisure Centre

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the draft report by Knight, Kavanagh & Page (KKP) to deliver a Local Assessment of Sport and Leisure facilities within Lambeth Council. It focuses on reporting the findings of the research, site assessments, data analysis and mapping that underpins the study; which will subsequently be used as the evidence base to develop the strategy.

1.1: Scope of the project

The scope of the project is to produce a new Indoor Built Sports Facilities Strategy that supports the sustainable cooperative development of sporting activities, clubs and assets for London Borough of Lambeth (LB Lambeth); working in partnership with the community to commission services that better meet local need and deliver against the Council's outcomes to 2026.

The Assessment Report provides the detail as to what exists in the borough, its condition, location and overall quality. It also considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution, planned growth and also takes account of other factors such as health and economic deprivation. The Strategy will provide direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, financially sustainable facilities for sport and leisure in Lambeth.

In delivering the report KKP has:

- ◀ Individually audited each of the identified swimming pools, sports halls (conventional i.e. 3+ court halls as per Sport England definitions and 'community centres'), health and fitness facilities squash courts, indoor bowls and water sports activities (public, private and voluntary sector owned/managed) in the Authority.
- ◀ Analysed the supply and demand of facilities to identify gaps in provision and opportunities for improved facility provision.
- ◀ Sought to ensure that delivery of leisure facilities is undertaken with full reference to the corporate strategies of the Council and other relevant strategic influences.
- ◀ Clarified the role of the Council as provider, partner, enabler and/or strategic co-coordinator of leisure facility provision.
- ◀ Identified areas of good practice and opportunities for improved service in order to drive up participation levels.

This factual report provides a quantitative and qualitative audit based assessment of the facilities identified above. It provides a robust and up-to-date assessment of the needs for facilities in Lambeth and opportunities for new and rationalised provision. Specific deficiencies and surpluses are identified to inform what provision is required. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- ◀ Identify local needs and quantify levels of demand
- ◀ Audit existing facility provision

The specific tasks to be addressed as part of this strategy include:

- ◀ Review of relevant Council strategies, plans, reports, corporate objectives.
- ◀ Review of the local, regional and national strategic context.
- ◀ Supply and demand analysis.
- ◀ Analysis of the demographics of the local population.

- ◀ Consideration of potential participation rates and modelling of likely demand for leisure facilities.
- ◀ Detailed audit of indoor facilities provided by public, private, voluntary and education sectors.
- ◀ Analysis of the balance between supply of and demand for sports facilities and identification of potential under and over provision.
- ◀ Identify key issues to be addressed in the future provision of sports facilities across the Borough.

PART 2: BACKGROUND

The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study, which are of significance in the development of the Strategy.

2.1: National context

Sport England: A Sporting Habit for Life (2012-2017)

In 2017, five years after the Olympic Games, Sport England aspires to transform sport in England so that it is a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. The strategy will:

- ◀ See more people starting and keeping a sporting habit for life.
- ◀ Create more opportunities for young people.
- ◀ Nurture and develop talent.
- ◀ Provide the right facilities in the right places.
- ◀ Support local authorities and unlock local funding.
- ◀ Ensure real opportunities for communities.

The vision is for England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. There are five strategic themes including:

- ◀
- ◀ Maximise value from current NGB investment.
- ◀ Places, People, Play.
- ◀ Strategic direction and market intelligence.
- ◀ Set criteria and support system for NGB 2013-17 investment.
- ◀ Market development.

Launched in January 2012, it sets out how Sport England will invest over one billion pounds of National Lottery and Exchequer funding during the five year plan period. The investment is to be used to create a lasting community sport legacy by growing sports participation at the grassroots level following the 2012 London Olympics. Two key areas for this strategy are identified as:

- ◀ £292m is allocated for local investment. This will include investment in sport in further education colleges ; a new community sport activation fund to promote sports participation in local communities; door step clubs and get on track programmes in disadvantaged communities and; pilot work on health related sports programmes and commercial market development to drive participation growth.
- ◀ Facilities still play a key role in the Strategy with £249m set aside to provide new or upgraded facilities in line with current Places People Play facility investment and a new mid-range (£50,000-£500,000) funding programme.

Investment in school sport

In March 2013 the Government announced its funding for school sport (Sport Premium) which sees £150 million per annum invested over the next two years. This will be made up of funding from various Government departments including Department for Education (£80m), the Department of Health (£60m) and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (£10m). The Government's strategy will see funds go directly to the primary school for them to spend on sport. Schools will be measured by Ofsted on how well they use their Sport Premium to improve the quality and breadth of PE and sporting provision, including increasing participation in PE and sport so that all pupils develop healthy lifestyles and reach the performance levels they are capable of.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the government's planning policy, recognises the clear link between sport and health. It is a key part of the government's reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. The framework acts as guidance for local planning authorities, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. Improving health, social and cultural wellbeing is one of its twelve core principles. Paragraph 171 places health considerations and by extension participation in sport, as a key consideration in the planning process, it states:

'Local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being.'

Meeting the needs of local communities through the provision of accessible, high quality facilities which provide opportunities to participate in sport is therefore a critical part of good planning. The efficient and effective delivery of sports facilities depends on understanding the nature of current provision and assessing what will be required in the future by taking account of demographic and sports participation changes and trends. The NPPF makes this clear in paragraph 73, which states:

"Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required."

It further emphasizes that: *"Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:*

- ◀ *An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
- ◀ *the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
- ◀ *the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.*

Sport England aims to ensure positive planning for sport, enabling the right facilities to be provided in the right places, based on robust and up-to-date assessments of need for all levels of sport and all sectors of the community. To achieve this our planning objectives are to seek to **PROTECT** sports facilities from loss as a result of redevelopment; to **ENHANCE** existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management; and to **PROVIDE** new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.

Sport England will work with the planning system to achieve these aims and objectives, seeking to ensure that they are reflected in local planning policies, and applied in development management.

The Local Authority however remains at the centre of the local facility network as the sport and planning authority, in addition to its non-statutory function of providing and delivering sport and physical activities across its area. From a local authority perspective the need to work with partners across the public, private, education and voluntary sector to plan sports facility provision is central to the NPPF.

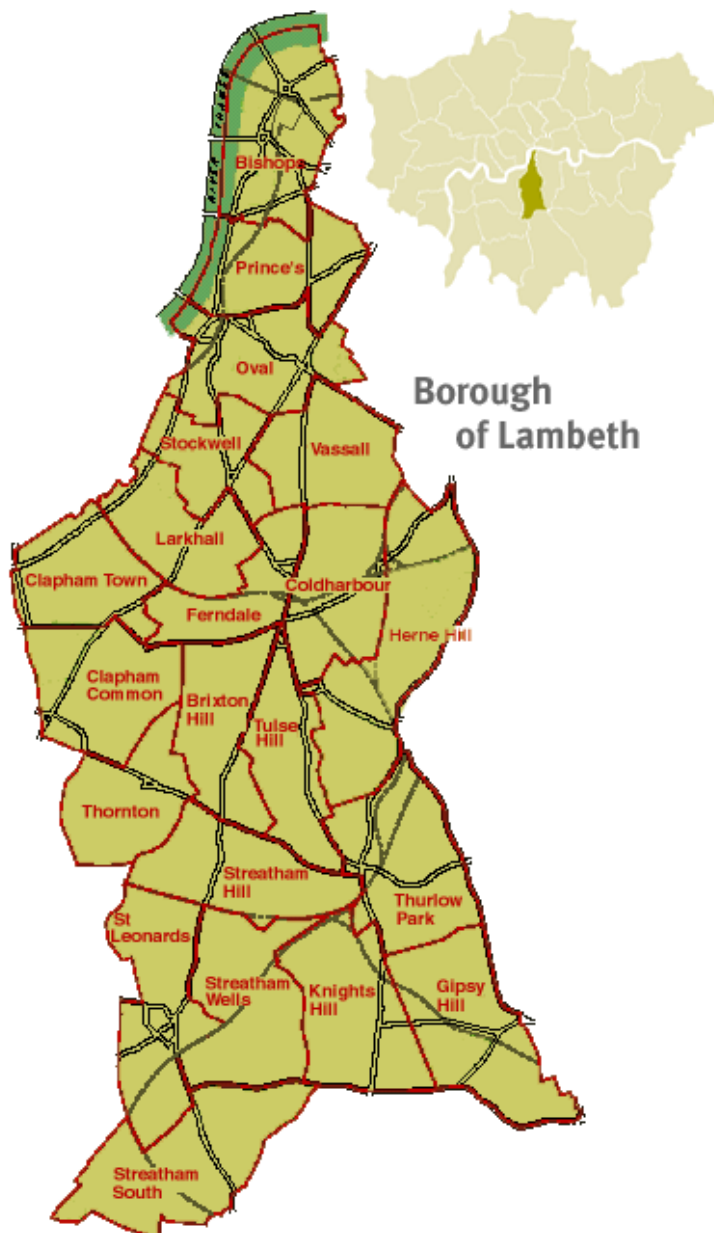
Local Plans

The NPPF states that each local planning authority should produce a Local Plan for its area. Local Plans are the key to delivering sustainable development that reflects the vision and aspirations of local communities. Planning decisions must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Local plans should address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change and should set out the opportunities for development and have clear policies on what will or will not be permitted and where.

2.2: Lambeth context

The following section identifies the key documents and drivers for the LB Lambeth. This information is important as it identifies how sport and physical activity can contribute to the broader social agenda of the Council.

Lambeth Council; Community Plan 2013 – 2016



The Plan sets out its aims and vision and shared framework to becoming a co-operative council working with its community. The Plan has the following aims:-

- ◀ More jobs and sustainable growth
- ◀ Communities feel safer and stronger
- ◀ Cleaner streets and greener neighbourhoods

The Community Plan provides the framework through which the Council prioritises resources and this outcome framework drives all the activities it commissions. All efforts are designed to deliver outcomes, or enable staff and partners to do this, through providing high quality cooperative support services.

The Sustainable Community Strategy provides a framework for Lambeth Council that sets out an agreed approach to improving the quality of life for the people that live and work in the Borough. Underpinning the vision, Lambeth has the following outcomes:-

- ◀ It is a great place to do business with higher levels of investment and business growth.
- ◀ Greater wellbeing for households through higher numbers of residents in employment.
- ◀ Good quality education, training and jobs for children and young people.
- ◀ Safe and cohesive places where people are empowered to play an active role in their community.
- ◀ Improved health and wellbeing.
- ◀ Lower levels of poverty and social exclusion.
- ◀ Mixed and sustainable communities with an increased supply of new homes and improved dwellings.

Lambeth Council Health and Well-being Strategy 2013 – 2014

The Health and Well-being plan sets out the strategy for Lambeth, It is a commitment to work together in a new way to deliver real improvements for individuals and families, especially those with the greatest needs. It provides an evidence-based approach to enable Lambeth's communities, public services, businesses, voluntary and community organisations to work together as equal partners.

The overall aims of the strategy are to ensure that:-

- ◀ Health and well-being is improving for all, especially for the most vulnerable and excluded.
- ◀ People are supported to be the best they can be and to feel good about themselves.
- ◀ Everyone is able to make a contribution and every contribution is valued irrespective of an individual's background, societal status or disability.
- ◀ People feel safe.

The Health and Well-being Board (HWB) is made up of representatives of people and organisations (voluntary, business and public) in Lambeth. The Board is made up of organisations with responsibility and funding to protect and improve health and well-being in the Borough (i.e. Lambeth Council, Lambeth Healthwatch, Lambeth Clinical Commissioning Group, Kings Health Partners and NHS England).

This work aligns with Lambeth Council becoming a '*co-operative council*' and its ambition to create a '*co-operative borough*', where people and services work together as equal partners to achieve the best for the population. It is seeking to embed this approach at the heart of this strategy to create an approach to which everyone contributes and has responsibility.

Lambeth Council Local Development Framework

This framework explains the role of Lambeth's LDF core strategy and sets out the process involved in developing it. It addresses the relationship of the Core Strategy with Lambeth's Sustainable Community Strategy, national planning policy, the London Plan and neighbouring boroughs.

The London Plan is the spatial development strategy for London, produced by the Greater London Authority on behalf of the Mayor of London. Every London borough LDF must be in general conformity with the London Plan. The policies in the London Plan 2008 and in Lambeth's LDF together constitute the statutory local development plan for the London Borough of Lambeth. The adopted Unitary Development Plan is also part of Lambeth's statutory development plan until the LDF DPDs are adopted.

"Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning decisions to be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The development plan in Lambeth is the London Plan (July 2011), the Lambeth Core Strategy (January 2011) and the remaining saved, non-superseded policies in the Lambeth Unitary Development Plan (UDP): Policies saved beyond 5th August 2010. Material considerations include national policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (CLG March 2012).

Following publication of the NPPF, the council is updating parts of its planning policy to provide a new up-to-date local plan. The new Lambeth Local Plan involves a partial review of the Core Strategy and contains detailed development management policies and site allocations. The emerging plan was submitted for independent examination in March 2014 and an examination hearing was held in July 2014. Adoption is anticipated in Spring 2015, at which time the Local Plan will replace the Core Strategy and UDP policies

The impact on sports facilities are as follows:-

- ◀ The framework provides the opportunity for sport and recreation to be an integral part of promoting healthy communities and shaping the shared vision and the potential for NGB's and local sports community to engage with LA's to secure needed facilities within their area and influence plans and decisions.
- ◀ Opportunity to include benefits that sport can bring in terms of physical and mental health benefits as well as wider community benefits including social cohesion and building a sense of community.
- ◀ Opportunity for local users/sporting community, NGB's and SE to ensure suitable replacement provision is provided. Site selection could potentially require input from users, NGBs, Sport England, etc.

2.3: Demographic profile

The Borough of Lambeth is located in Centre of Greater London, and covers an area of approximately 28.62 square miles. Lambeth's 21 wards are grouped into seven Council Areas for the administration of council services, which are North Lambeth, Stockwell, Clapham, Brixton, Streatham, Norwood and Waterloo. The Borough also includes the towns of Brixton, Clapham, Herne Hill, Kennington, Norwood, Stockwell, Stratham, Vauxhall and Waterloo. The national census in 2001 showed the population at 266,161 which increased to 310,200 in 2012¹.

The Borough is the 14th most deprived in England (a relative worsening of position since 2008 when it was considered the 19th most deprived), but, similar to other inner London boroughs; Lambeth has a mixed profile, with areas of affluence and deprivation often side by side. It is also has the seventh largest population of the London Boroughs which brings with it challenges for all services, including sport and physical activity.

2011 Census data

Data from the 2011 national census tells us the following:

- ◀ There are estimated to be around 130,000 households in the Borough.
- ◀ Around 67% of households live in rented accommodation, and 30% own their own home. Just under one in five households rent from the Council.
- ◀ The number of households in Lambeth is projected to grow by on average 1.4% year, from 130,000 in 2011 to 160,000 in 2031.
- ◀ There are approximately 29,200 people of working age in Lambeth who are disabled. This represents 14.9% of the working age population, in line with the London average (15.3%) and slightly lower than England (18.0%).
- ◀ Over a third of Lambeth residents (36%) are from traditional ethnic minority groups, in line with inner London (also 36%). Lambeth's largest non-white ethnic group is black African (11.5%), followed by black Caribbean (9.8%). Lambeth has the third largest proportion of black Caribbean people in London (9.8%). Only 7.8% of Lambeth residents are from Asian backgrounds (including Chinese).

¹ Office of National Statistics 2011 census (2012 mid year data)

Age and gender profile

The total population, from the 2012 mid-year estimate, in Lambeth was 310,200 (males = 154,780 and females = 155,420). The following charts comparatively show the age and gender distributions of the population in the London area and the Lambeth local authority (Figure 2.1 and 2.2)

Figure 2.1: London population by age and gender

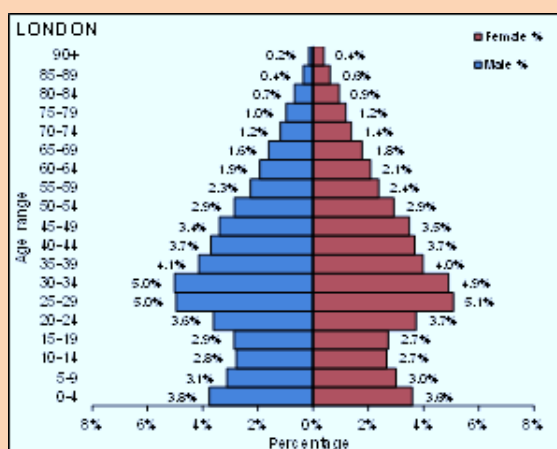
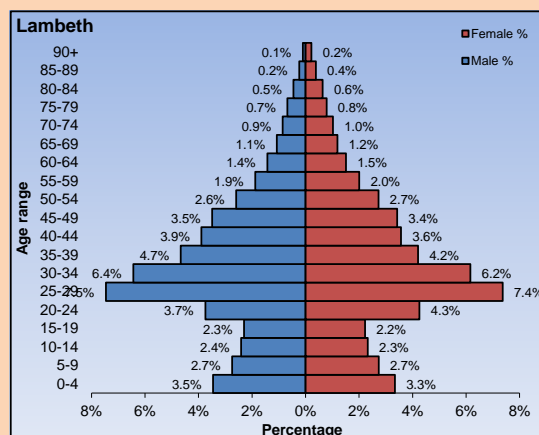


Figure 2.2: Lambeth population by age and gender



Figures 2.1 and 2.2 shows that up to the age of 19 there is a slightly lower percentage in these age groups in Lambeth compared to the rest of London. However, there is a significantly higher percentage of 25-29 olds living in Lambeth than in London as a whole. It should be noted that this age group has a higher propensity to participate in sport and physical activity which impacts on the demand for sports facilities.

Ethnicity

According to the 2011 Census of population, the ethnic breakdown of Lambeth shows that the largest proportion of the local population are of white ethnicity (57.1%) indicating that nearly 43% are not. Asians are the second highest resident population with just under 8%.

Figure 2.3: Ethnicity in Lambeth

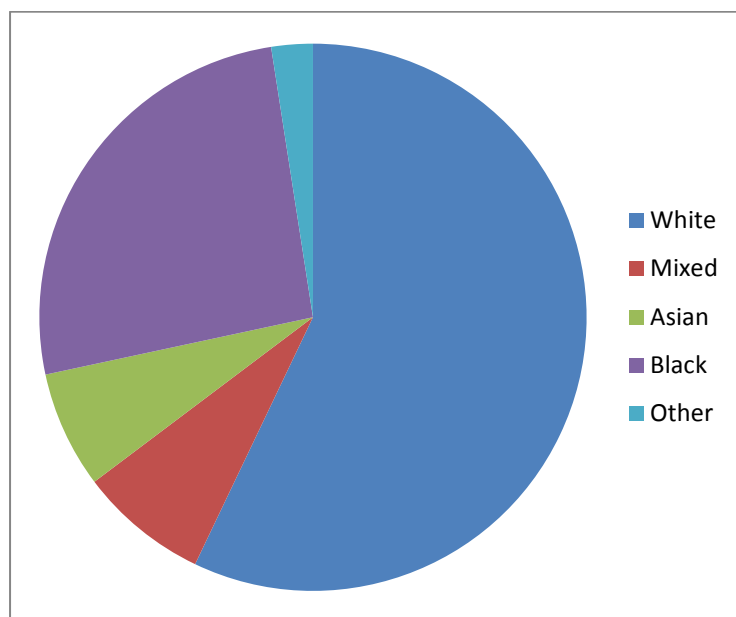


Figure 2.4: Ethnicity in London

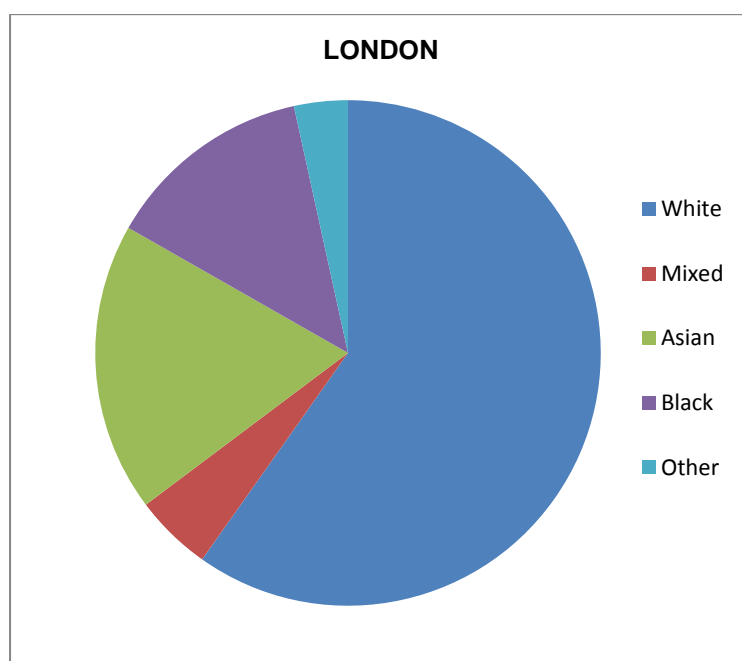


Table 2.1: Breakdown by ethnicity of Lambeth and London populations²

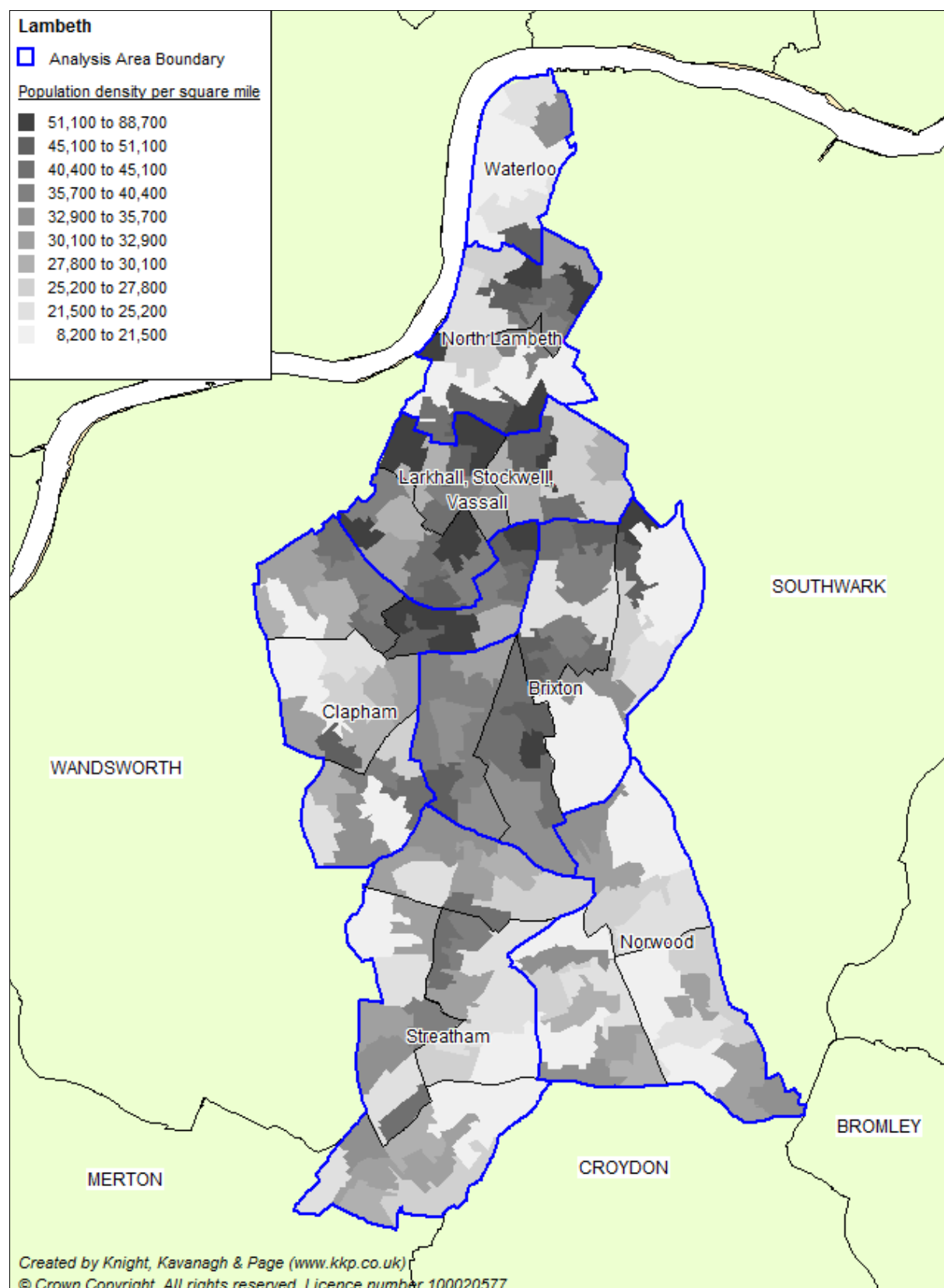
Ethnicity	Lambeth		London	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	173,025	57.1%	4,887,435	59.8%
Mixed	23,160	7.6%	405,279	5.0%
Asian	20,938	6.9%	1,511,546	18.5%
Black	78,542	25.9%	1,088,640	13.3%
Other	7,421	2.4%	281,041	3.4%
Total	303,086	100.0%	8,173,941	100.0%

Population density

Figure 2.5, overleaf, allows residential and non-residential areas to be easily identified. It shows that the most densely populated areas in Lambeth are concentrated in the North of the Borough in Clapham, Brixton and Stockwell. There is a large proportion of Lambeth that is more sparsely populated, which is most prominent around West Dulwich and Tulse Hill. It is also clear that the very north of the Borough, along the Thames, is less densely populated, but is a key area of business and commerce.

² Data source: 2011 Census: Ethnic group, local authorities in England and Wales

Figure 2.5: Population density in Lambeth



Deprivation (Data source: 2010 indices of deprivation, DCLG)

Figures 2.6 and 2.7 overleaf illustrate the ranking of super output areas (SOAs) in Lambeth based on the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010' (IMD 2010). The IMD ranks 32,482 SOAs throughout England³, with a rank position of one indicating the most deprived SOA in the Country.

The IMD 2010 is a valuable source of information about spatial patterns of deprivation in England and can be used to help focus policy and interventions on deprived areas and particular types of deprivation. It comprises 37 different indicators which are grouped into seven separate 'domains' of deprivation, these cover income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime. The seven main 'domains' may also be combined to make an overall 'multiple rank' of deprivation, this is the most frequently used measure.

Table 2.2 shows Lambeth's population in relation to 10 bands of relative deprivation. It indicates that 4.5% of LB Lambeth's population live in areas within the bottom 10% of SOA's nationally, i.e. in the most deprived parts of the country. More noticeably, however, a further 64.1% are in the next two cohorts; consequently, 68.6% of Lambeth's population are in the 'lowest' three bands compared to a national average of 29.8%.

Table 2.2: IMD cohorts - Lambeth

IMD cumulative norm		Multiple deprivation		Health deprivation	
		Population in band	Percent of population	Population in band	Percent of population
Most deprived	10.0	12,704	4.5%	13,733	4.8%
	20.0	92,271	32.4%	39,764	14.0%
	30.0	90,222	31.7%	91,113	32.0%
	40.0	59,258	20.8%	78,072	27.4%
	50.0	17,488	6.1%	37,991	13.4%
	60.0	7,401	2.6%	17,111	6.0%
	70.0	5,140	1.8%	4,896	1.7%
	80.0	0	0.0%	1,804	0.6%
Least deprived	90.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	100.0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Conversely, despite a generally similar pattern, comparison of figures 2.6 and 2.7 highlights a noticeably lower level of health deprivation than that of multiple (causes of) deprivation. This is borne out by the comparative rates which show 50.8% of Lambeth's population to be in the lowest three bands compared to 29.7% nationally.

³ SOAs relate to the geography used for the 2001 Census.

Figure 2.6: Index of multiple deprivation

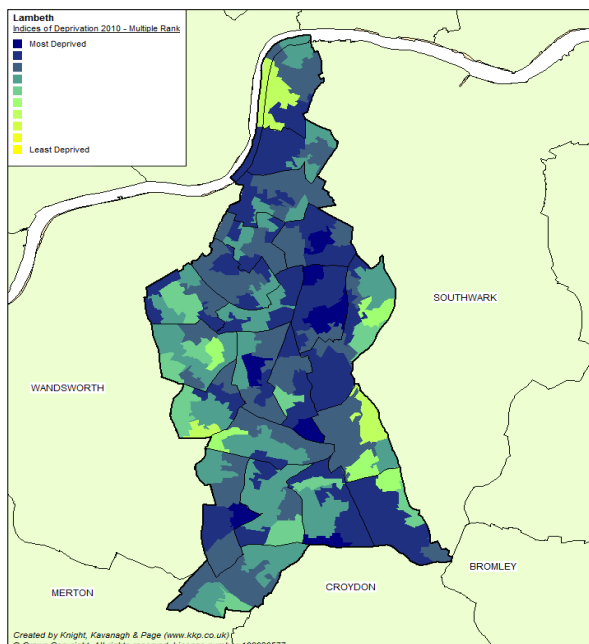


Figure 2.7: IMD Health domain

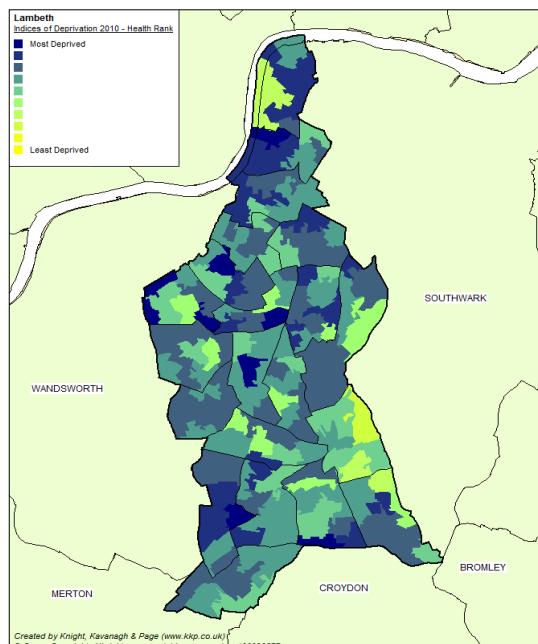
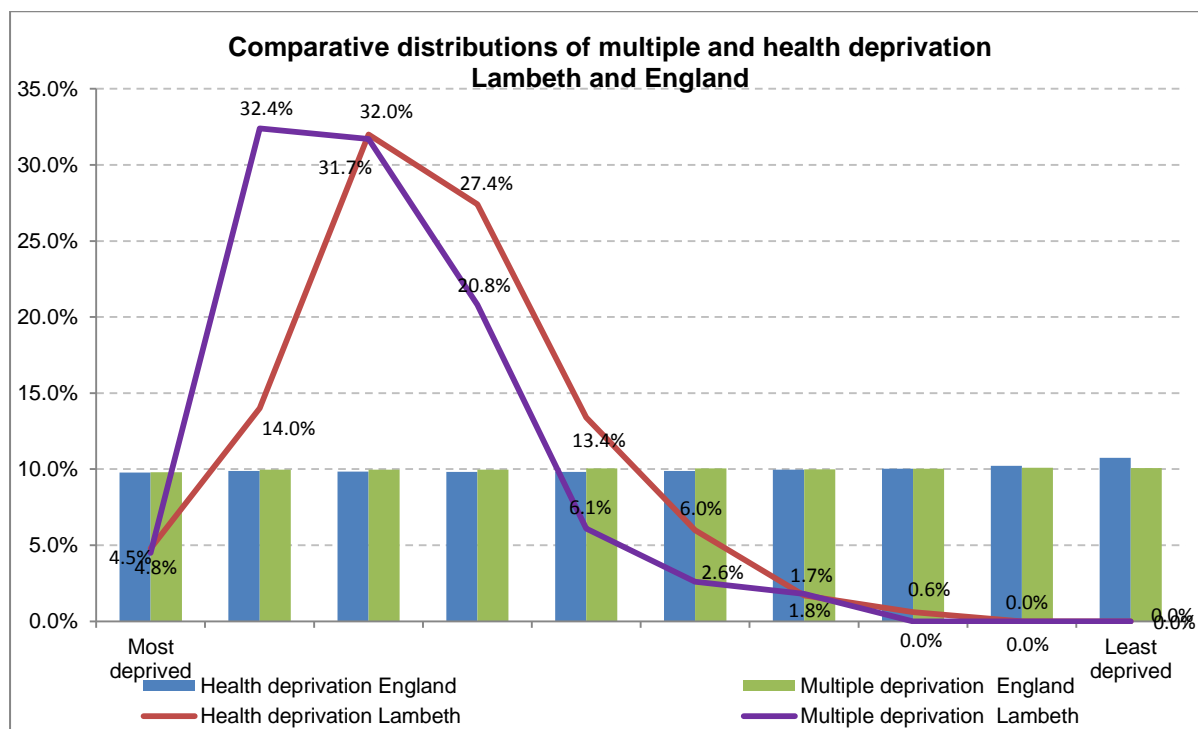


Figure 2.8: IMD and Health domain comparisons – Lambeth and England.



Health data

(Data sources: ONS births and deaths, NCMP and NOO)

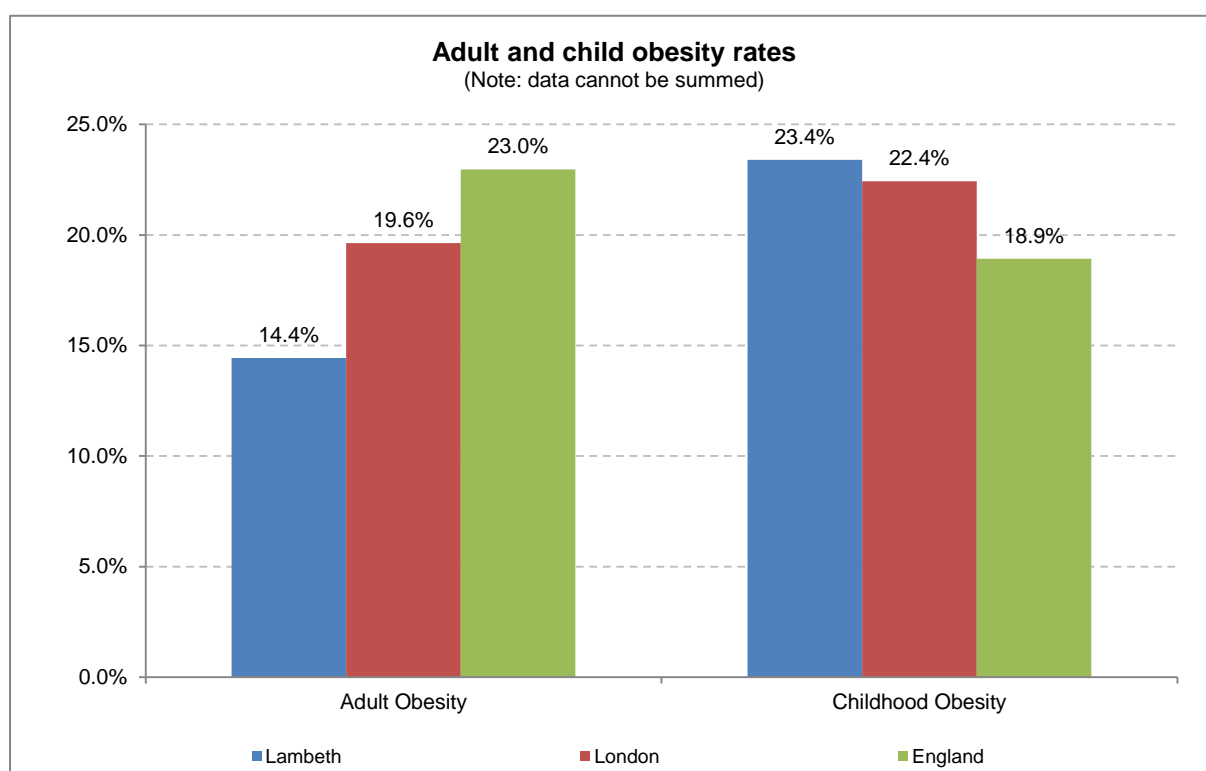
In 2011 there were 4,784 live births in Lambeth; there were also 1,335 deaths; consequently there were 3,429 more births than deaths in 2011. Population change combines these factors alongside internal and international migration statistics.

In keeping with patterns seen alongside higher levels of health deprivation, life expectancy in Lambeth is lower than the national figure; the male rate is currently 78.2 compared to 79.2 for England, and the female equivalent is, however the same at 83.0 years.⁴

Weight and obesity

Obesity is widely recognised to be associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, the resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity⁵ are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

Figure 2.9: Adult and child obesity rates

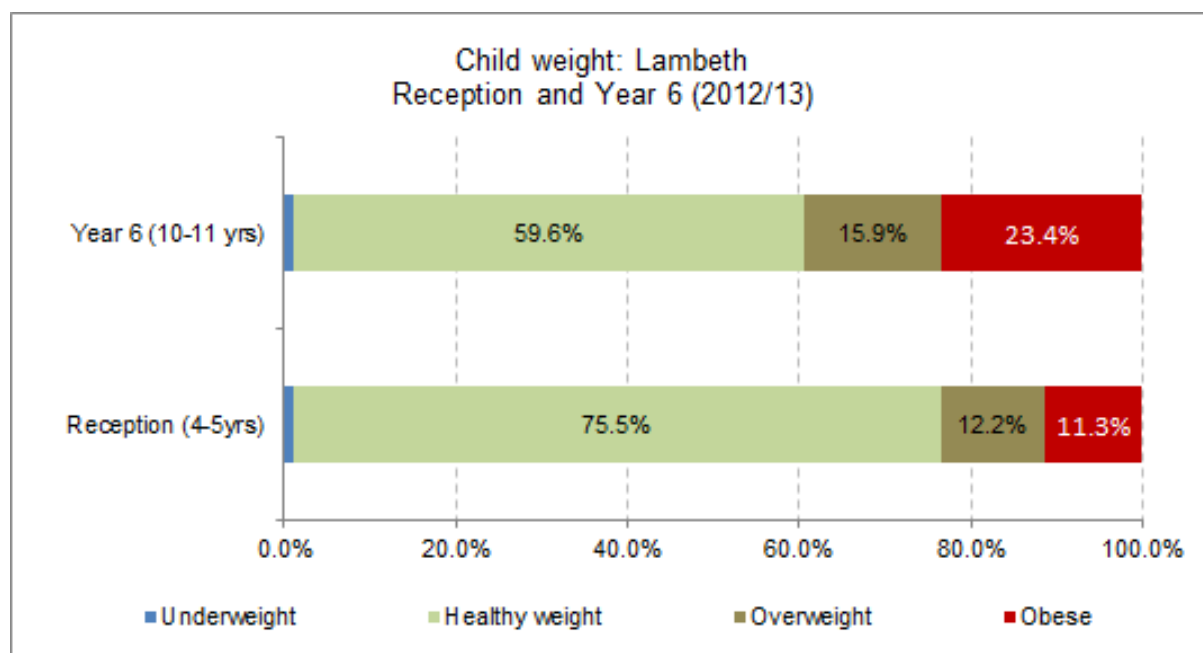


⁴ Office of National Statistics: Life Expectancy at Birth by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2013.

⁵ In adults, obesity is commonly defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. For children in the UK, the British 1990 growth reference charts are used to define weight status.

Adult obesity rates in Lambeth are above the national and regional averages. The child rates for obesity are also noticeably higher. Furthermore, as with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of 4 and 10. Just over 1 in 9 (11.3%) of children in Lambeth are obese in their Reception Year at school and 12.2% are overweight; by Year 6 these figures have risen to just over 2 in 9 (23.4%) being obese and 15.3% being overweight. In total, by Year 6, just under 2 in 5 (39.3%) are either overweight or obese.

Figure 2.10: Child weight- Reception and Year 6

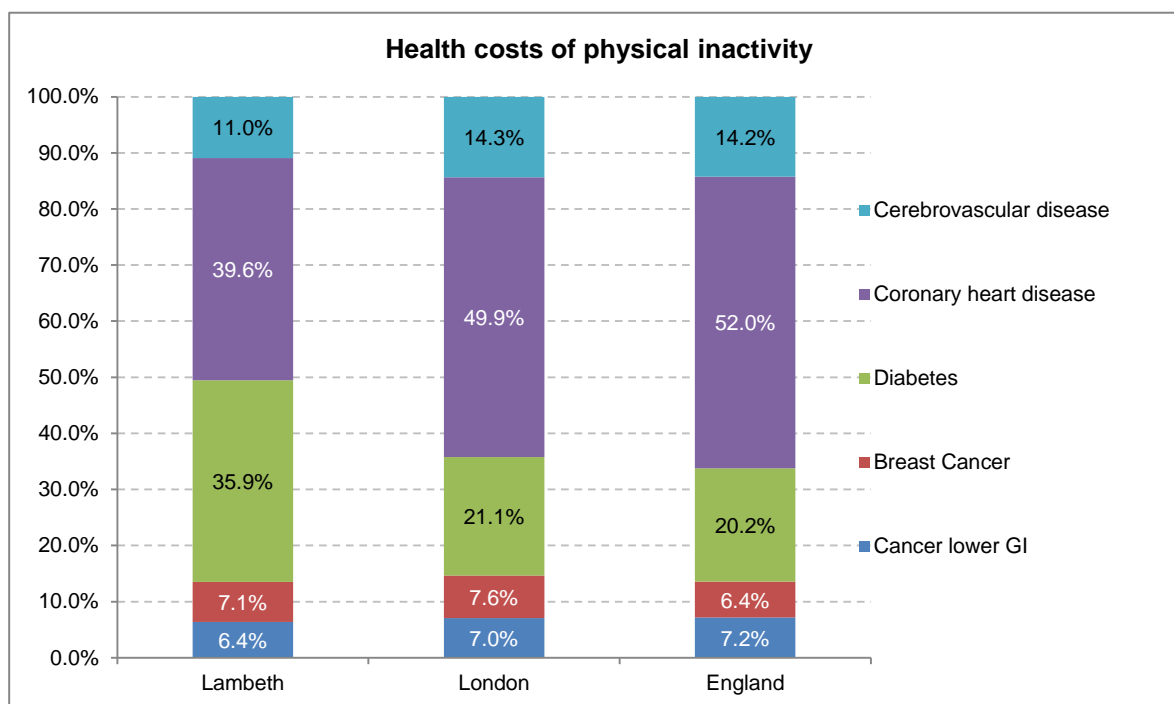


Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers are attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the DoH report *Be Active Be Healthy* (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England.

Illnesses, that the BHF research relates to, include cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g.: stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

Figure 2.11: Health costs of physical inactivity



The annual cost to the NHS of physical inactivity in Lambeth is estimated at £4,861,940.

When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000 Lambeth (£1,662,594) is 8.52% below the national average (£1,817,285) and 6.41% (£1,776,346) below the regional average.

It should also be noted that in addition to the NHS costs there are also significant costs to industry in terms of days of productivity lost due to back pain etc. These have also been costed in CBI reports and are of similar magnitude to NHS costs.

Quite clearly, there are pockets of deprivation throughout the Borough which can be seen in the South, a swathe around Brixton and in the North West of the Borough. This is not mirrored by similar levels of health deprivation with the pockets of high deprivation much smaller, especially around the area of West Norwood.

Crime (Data source: 2014 Recorded Crime, Home Office)

During the 12 months to September 2013 the rate for recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Lambeth was 108.5; this is markedly higher than the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 61.7. In both instances the recorded crime rate has fallen since 2010, by around -5% for Lambeth and -15% for England & Wales.

Table 2.2: Comparative crime rates - Lambeth and England & Wales

Authority	Recorded crime (Oct '11 – Sept '12)	Population 2012 MYE	Recorded crime per 1,000 population
Lambeth	33,645	310,200	108.5
England & Wales	3,491,816	56,567,800	61.7

Economic indicators (Data source: NOMIS 2014)

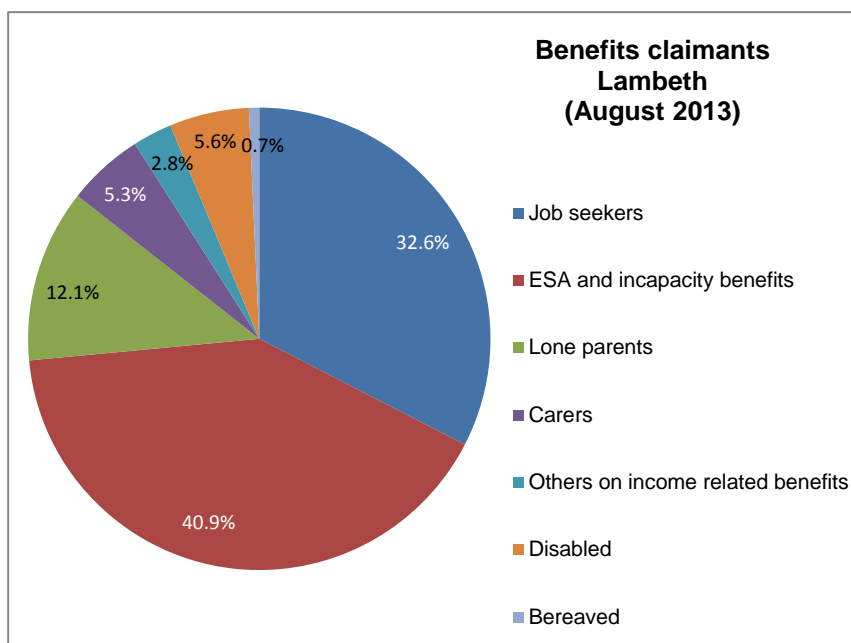
Economic activity and inactivity

Around 84.9% of Lambeth's 16-64 year olds are economically active (in or seeking employment - Sept 2013) compared to a national figure of 77.4%.

The unemployment rate⁶ in Lambeth is 8.7%, which is the same as the London figure and slightly higher than the national rate (7.7%).

Of the 15.1% who are economically inactive, over 2 in 7 are long term sick and a similar proportion are students.

Figure 2.12: Benefits by type of claimant



Income and benefits dependency

The median figure for full-time earnings (2013) in Lambeth is £33,550; the comparative rate for London is £34,200 (+2%) and for Great Britain is £26,926 (-20%).

In February 2014 there were 9,218 people in Lambeth claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); this represents a decrease of 3.5% compared to February 2006 (9,533). However, people claiming JSA only represent 32.5% of benefits claimants in Lambeth, a further 40.9% are claiming ESA⁷ and incapacity benefits while 5.3% are carers.

Mosaic profiling⁸

Mosaic 2013 is a consumer segmentation product and classifies all 26 million households into 15 groups, 67 household types and 155 segments. This data can be used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their socio-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour and tends to be used to draw out population characteristics. Table 2.6 shows the top five Mosaic classifications in Lambeth compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent nearly all (97.9%) of the adult population compared to a national equivalent rate of just over a quarter (27.4%).

⁶ Note the unemployment rate is modelled by the Office for National Statistics

⁷ Employment and Support Allowance is directly targeted to support those who are ill or disabled.

⁸ Data source: 2009 Mosaic analysis, Experian

Table 2.6: Mosaic – main population segments in Lambeth

Mosaic group description	Lambeth		National %
	Population	%	
1 – Liberal Opinions	124,464	43.2%	8.3%
2 – Upper Floor Living	111,846	38.8%	4.9%
3 – Terraced Melting Pot	37,534	13.0%	7.2%
4 – Alpha Territory	5,063	1.8%	3.5%
5 – New Homemakers	3,288	1.1%	3.5%

The largest segment profiled for Lambeth is the Liberal Opinions group, making up 43.2% of households in the area, more than the national rate (8.3%). This group is defined as ‘young, professional, well educated people who are cosmopolitan in their tastes and liberal in view’ and enjoy the vibrancy and diversity of inner city living. These neighbourhoods also contain a high proportion of the country's students living in term-time accommodation. This is a higher proportion than is seen for this group nationally.

The Second highest group is that of Upper Floor Living (38.8%) which refers to people on limited incomes who rent small flats from local councils/housing associations and are generally young single people. Many of these residents are disadvantaged by living in neighbourhoods where they suffer high levels of vulnerability. It is unlikely that this group of people can and or are able to put sport and physical activity at the top of their personal agenda.

There are a range of market segments not featured in the Borough including, for example, Professional Rewards (which are predicted to take part in golf, athletics and badminton) and Active Retirement (bowls, marathon running and golf) as well as Claimant Cultures (wrestling, martial arts and skateboarding), Careers with Kids (jogging, cycling and aerobics) and New Home Makers (extreme sports and martial arts), all of which you would expect to find and which can put particular pressure on facilities at different times.

Figures 2.13 and 2.14 clearly indicate that different market segments live side by side with more of the Melting Pots in the South of the Borough; Liberal opinions dispersed throughout; and Upper Floor Living have a pre-eminence in the North of the Borough.

Figure 2.13 and 2.14: Mosaic profiling for Lambeth

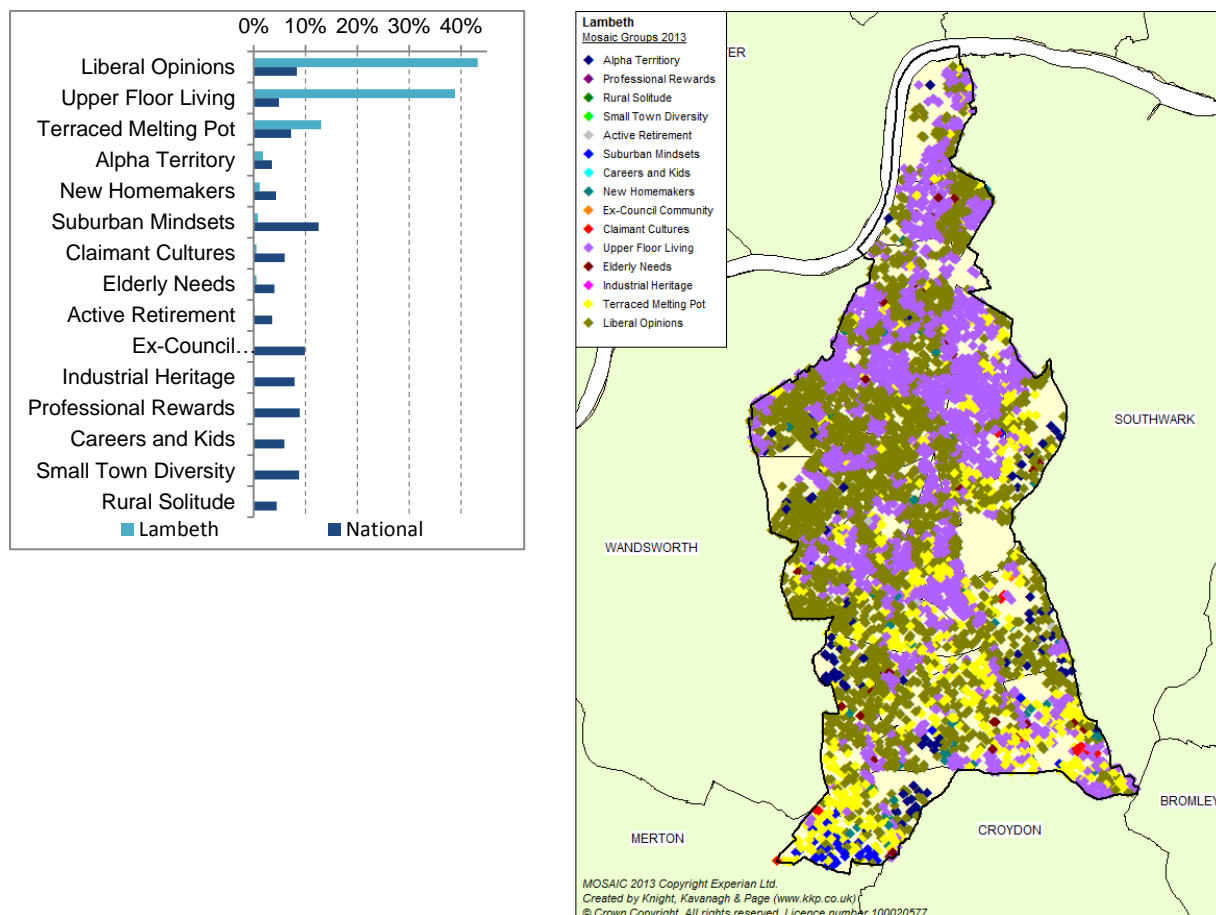


Table 2.7: Dominant Mosaic profiles in Lambeth

Liberal Opinions:

This group is defined as refers to young, professional, well educated people who are cosmopolitan in their tastes and liberal in view views and enjoy the vibrancy and diversity of inner city living. These neighbourhoods also contain a high proportion of the country's students living in term-time accommodation.

Upper Floor Living

This group is defined as refers to people on limited incomes who rent small flats from local councils/housing associations and are generally young single people. Quite a few of the larger blocks of flats have turned out to be less attractive places to live than planners had envisaged, as a result many are hard to let. Many residents are disadvantaged by living in neighbourhoods where they suffer high levels of vulnerability

Terraced Melting Pot

This group is defined as refers to people who work in relatively menial/routine occupations and are poorly educated. The majority are young and live close to the centres of small towns in densely packed and poorly maintained terraced housing. Residents often have to contend with a variety of environmental problems such as noise and pollution and focus on spending their time and money outside of the home. Many residents in these neighbourhoods belong to groups that have recently arrived in the UK.

Potential impact on sports facilities

LB Lambeth is clearly an area of high deprivation, although there are pockets of relative affluence in close proximity. Health indicators suggest that the Borough is not as disadvantaged as some and that the areas do not mirror those of the multiple indices. It is important that programmes of activities and pricing of facilities need to be considered when planning for inclusion from people from disadvantaged areas as they can be harder to engage in physical activity. Further, the low car ownership levels in Lambeth may lead to a need for more localised provision to ensure access on an appropriate scale. It may be necessary to consider planning for more facilities or making the current ones more available at times when they will get the most use out of them.

Sport England data

Active People Survey

The Active People Survey (APS) is the largest ever survey of sport and active recreation to be undertaken in Europe. The first year of the survey, APS1 was conducted between October 2005 and October 2006. A total of 363,724 adults living in England took part. APS2, the second year of the survey, was conducted between October 2007 and October 2008 this time a total of 191,325 adults took part. It has now become an annual process with AP7 being conducted up until October 2013.

Each survey gathers data on the type, duration and intensity of people's participation in different types of sport, active recreation and cultural participation, as well as information about volunteering, club membership, tuition as an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and overall satisfaction with local sports provision.

Table 2.3 (overleaf) shows key indicators from APS 7 for Lambeth and compares these to the corresponding rates for the London, England and statistical 'nearest neighbours' based on the CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) model. This type of comparison has been developed to aid local authorities to compare and benchmark. The model applies a range of socio-economic indicators, including population, unemployment rates, tax base per head of population, council tax bands and mortality ratios upon which the specific family group (nearest neighbours) is calculated. Key findings for Lambeth include:

- ◀ Participation - just over 2 in 5 (40.5%) adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was above the national average (35.7%) and the regional average (37.2%). It was above all of its 'nearest neighbours' which ranged from 34.8% to 37.4%.
- ◀ Volunteering - around 1 in 50 (2.6%) provide at least 1 hour's volunteering to support sport in Lambeth each week. This is lower than the corresponding national and regional equivalents and is surpassed by all but one of its 'nearest neighbours'.
- ◀ Sports club membership - just over 1 in 6 (17.4%) are members of a sports club, based on the four weeks prior to the AP survey. This is below the national average (21.5%) and the regional rate (21.1%) and is around the mid-point of its 'nearest neighbours'.
- ◀ Sports tuition - just over 1 in 6 (18.1%) received sports tuition during the 12 months prior to the AP survey. This was below the regional and national averages and is around the mid-point of its 'nearest neighbours'.

Table 2.8: Active People Survey for all adults – Lambeth and nearest neighbours

KPI		National %	London %	Lambeth %	Nearest neighbours		
					Southwark %	Lewisham %	Haringey %
KPI 2 - At least 1 hour per week volunteering to support sport.	2008/09	4.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.6	2.5
	2009/10	4.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.2	2.2
	2010/11	7.3	5.3	3.0	4.9	4.6	4.4
	2011/12	7.6	5.2	6.0	3.7	8.7	5.1
	2012/13	6.0	4.9	2.6	4.5	2.1	3.0
KPI 3 - Club membership in the last 4 weeks.	2008/09	24.1	24.9	24.1	22.6	21.9	22.5
	2009/10	23.9	24.0	25.4	18.5	21.4	21.9
	2010/11	23.3	22.6	24.4	22.2	16.2	19.1
	2011/12	22.8	21.7	25.0	16.9	24.0	19.5
	2012/13	21.0	21.1	17.4	15.9	12.6	21.3
KPI 4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months.	2008/09	17.5	19.1	19.6	18.4	18.2	23.1
	2009/10	17.5	18.9	18.1	15.9	20.8	21.6
	2010/11	16.2	16.9	20.1	13.5	15.7	16.2
	2011/12	16.8	17.0	22.3	18.2	14.3	19.3
	2012/13	15.8	17.3	18.1	16.2	20.9	13.1
KPI 5 - Taken part in organised competitive sport in last 12 months.	2008/09	14.4	13.0	13.9	13.3	12.4	12.0
	2009/10	14.4	12.6	13.4	12.0	13.5	11.7
	2010/11	14.3	12.3	14.8	14.6	11.9	12.5
	2011/12	14.4	12.2	13.7	15.3	14.9	11.5
	2012/13	11.2	9.8	9.1	5.9	8.0	8.4
1x30 Indicator Participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week.	2008/09	35.7	36.7	40.5	37.4	33.0	33.9
	2009/10	35.3	35.6	40.7	33.9	33.7	36.5
	2010/11	34.8	35.4	45.4	39.2	31.9	35.1
	2011/12	36.0	36.5	39.3	36.5	32.9	37.9
	2012/13	35.7	37.2	40.5	37.4	34.8	34.9

It also shows that competitive sport – under 1 in 10 (9.1%) adults had taken part in competitive sport in the previous 12 months, this was higher than the corresponding rates for any of Lambeth's 'nearest neighbours and also lower than the national (12.6%) and regional (9.8%) averages.

Would suggest adding some text about what this information says about how Lambeth residents tend to participate in sport.

Market Segmentation

Sport England has produced segmentation profiles for each local authority area, which provides an insight into the sporting behaviours and the barriers/motivations to taking part amongst existing participants and those we wish to engage in a more active lifestyle. A series of 19 market segments were created, each of which has distinct sporting behaviours and attitudes attached to it.

Knowing which segment is most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. For example, whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is useful to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles.

Figure 2.15: SE segmentation – Lambeth compared to England (April 2014)

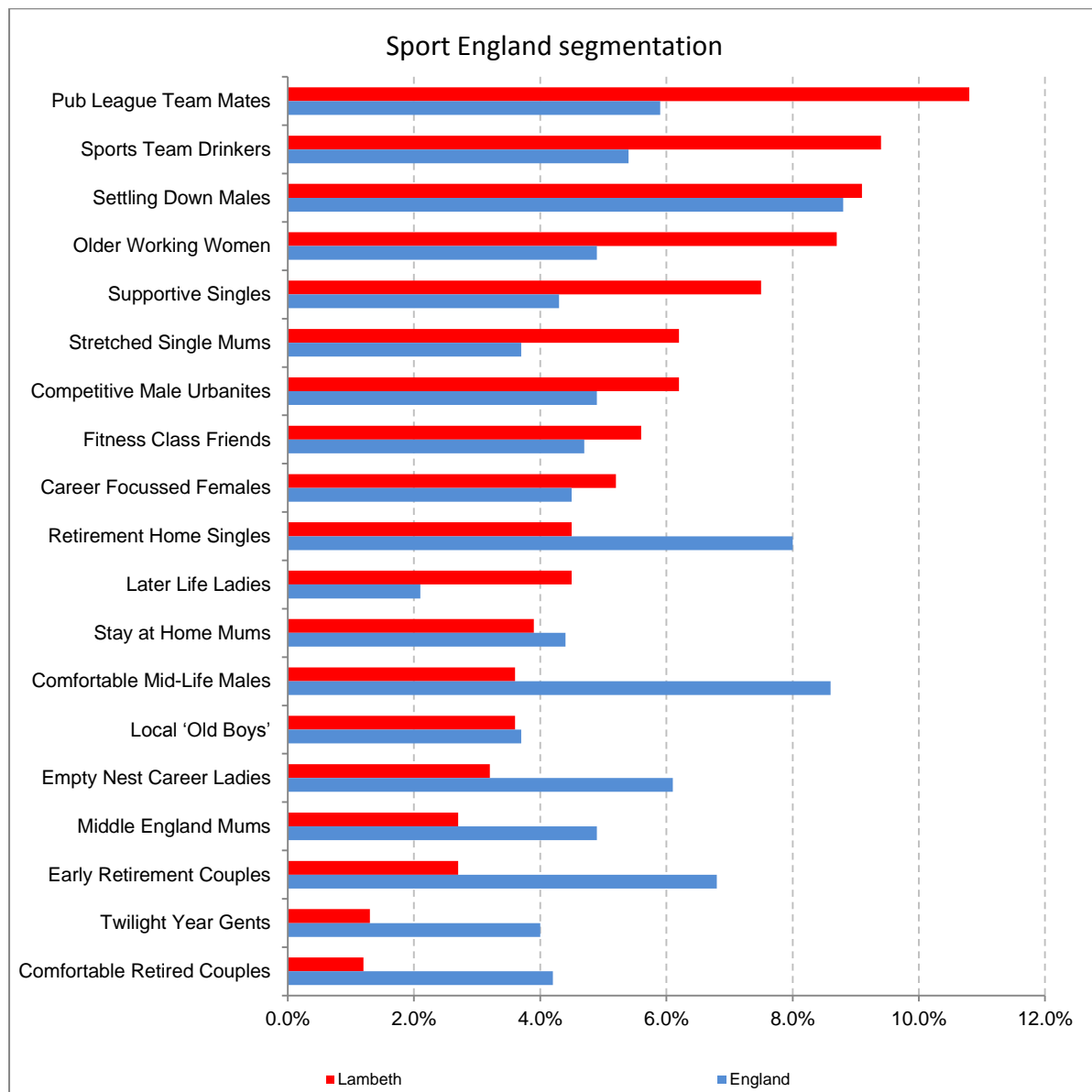


Figure 2.16: Dominant markets in Lambeth

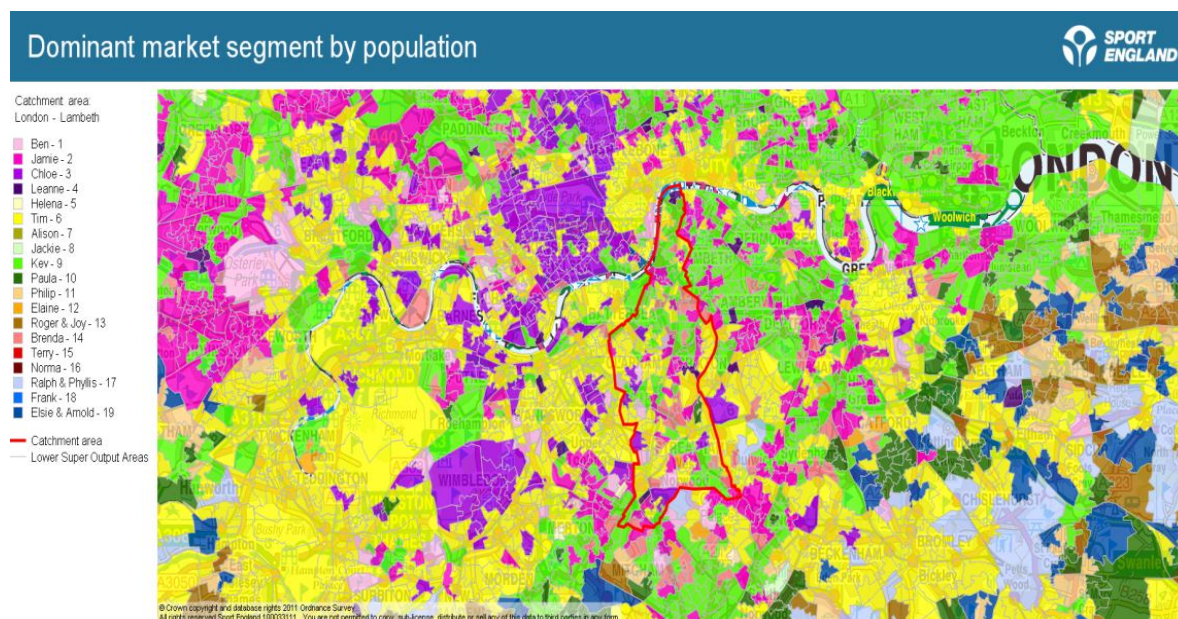


Figure 2.16 illustrates that Kev (as depicted by the green coloured areas) is the market segment that appears to be the most dominant across the wards overall (10.8% of the population and evenly spread). There is also an overall spread across the area of Tim and Jamies and a large concentration of Brenda's in Tulse Hill and Brixton. To the West of the Borough (Clapham and St Leonards) there is a relatively high percentage of Chloes at 5.6%.

The most popular sports in Lambeth

A further aspect of the Active People survey and Sport England segmentation is that it makes it possible to identify the top five sports within Lambeth. As with many other areas, swimming and gym are among the most popular activities and are known to cut across age groups and gender; in Lambeth around 1 in 6 adults go swimming, on average, at least once a month. The next most popular activity is going to the gym; 15.4% of adults use the gym on a relatively regular basis. Information on the top five sports is important; furthermore it should be noted that participation rates for swimming and gym are above the national and regional averages.

Table 2.9: Most popular sports in Lambeth (Source: SE Area Profiles)

Sport	Lambeth		London		England	
	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Swimming	40.2	16.5%	730.5	11.4%	4,870.4	11.6%
Gym	37.5	15.4%	806.8	12.6%	4,475.7	10.6%
Football	27.0	11.1%	490.7	7.6%	3,018.2	7.2%
Athletics	24.3	10.0%	573.6	8.9%	2,915.7	6.9%
Cycling	17.6	7.3%	403.6	6.3%	3,486.0	8.3%

What does the market segmentation mean for sport?

Swimming is considered to be the most popular sport (as detailed in Sport England Active People 7), closely followed by use of the gym. This information should be used to further look at increasing participation within sport. The opening of WNHLC will continue to support this trend and could lead to even further demand for such facilities (demand being a function of supply). Consideration should be given to retention programmes as well as driving increases in participation.

Population projections

Strategic planning: Change from 2012 to 2037

At strategic and operational levels plans to increase physical activity amongst residents must not be set in stone, they should be flexible and able to respond to predictable changes in age structure, gender and ethnic composition. The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 23.5% in Lambeth's population (72,814) over the 25 years from 2012 to 2037.

Population projections are based on straightforward process which models observed trends in fertility and mortality rates plus migration factors. Nevertheless they represent a relatively complex picture of change in which cohorts feed into one another over time, hence growth or decline tends not to be a continuous model. Key points are outlined below:

- ✦ The number of 0-15 year olds is projected to rise by 7,413 (13.3%) over the 25 years. This will place pressure on differing types of sporting, educational and cultural provision (facility and services) by age and gender for sub-groups within this cohort.
- ✦ There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+ and a need to consider varying sports offers for this age group. This represents an increase of 86.8% in numbers over the 25 years and is in fact greater than the overall increase across all ages (being offset by population loss in several other age groups). It should also be noted that while the age group represented 7.7% of Lambeth's population in 2012 it increases to 11.6% by 2037 – this is over 1 in 10 of the Borough's population.
- ✦ The population projections have a targeted increase in residential property (which is in the Local Plan) of approximately 1,200 per annum; this is due to rise to c.1,600 units per annum for Lambeth, as set in the Further Alterations to the London Plan.

Figure 2.17: Projected population change (2012 -2037)

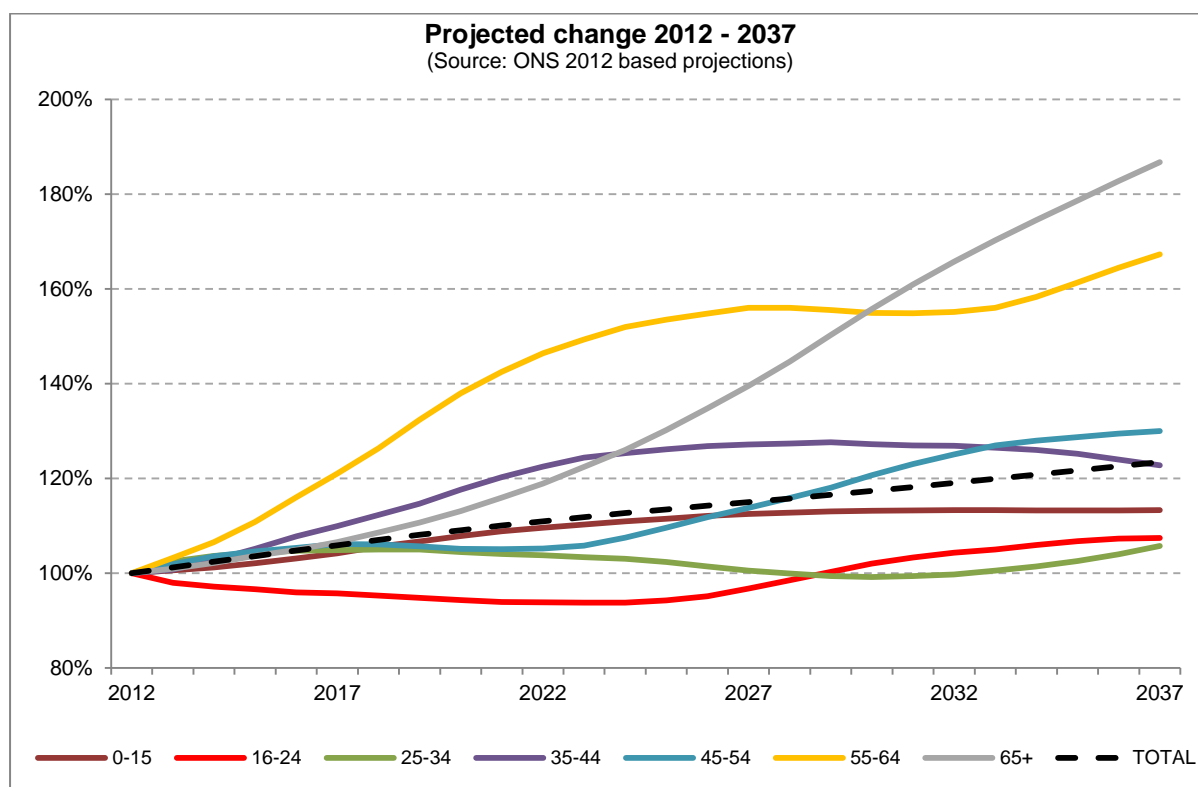


Table 2.10: Lambeth - ONS Projected population (2012 to 2037)

Age (years)	Number			Age structure			Change 2012 - 2037		
	2012	2028	2037	2012	2028	2037	2012	2028	2037
0-15	55,584	62,709	62,997	17.9%	17.5%	16.4%	100%	112.8%	113.3%
16-24	36,011	35,488	38,692	11.6%	9.9%	10.1%	100%	98.5%	107.4%
25-34	85,091	85,042	90,003	27.4%	23.7%	23.5%	100%	99.9%	105.8%
35-44	50,657	64,547	62,210	16.3%	18.0%	16.2%	100%	127.4%	122.8%
45-54	37,926	43,962	49,308	12.2%	12.2%	12.9%	100%	115.9%	130.0%
55-64	21,194	33,074	35,460	6.8%	9.2%	9.3%	100%	156.1%	167.3%
65+	23,737	34,352	44,344	7.7%	9.6%	11.6%	100%	144.7%	186.8%
Total	310,200	359,174	383,014	100%	100%	100%	100%	115.8%	123.5%

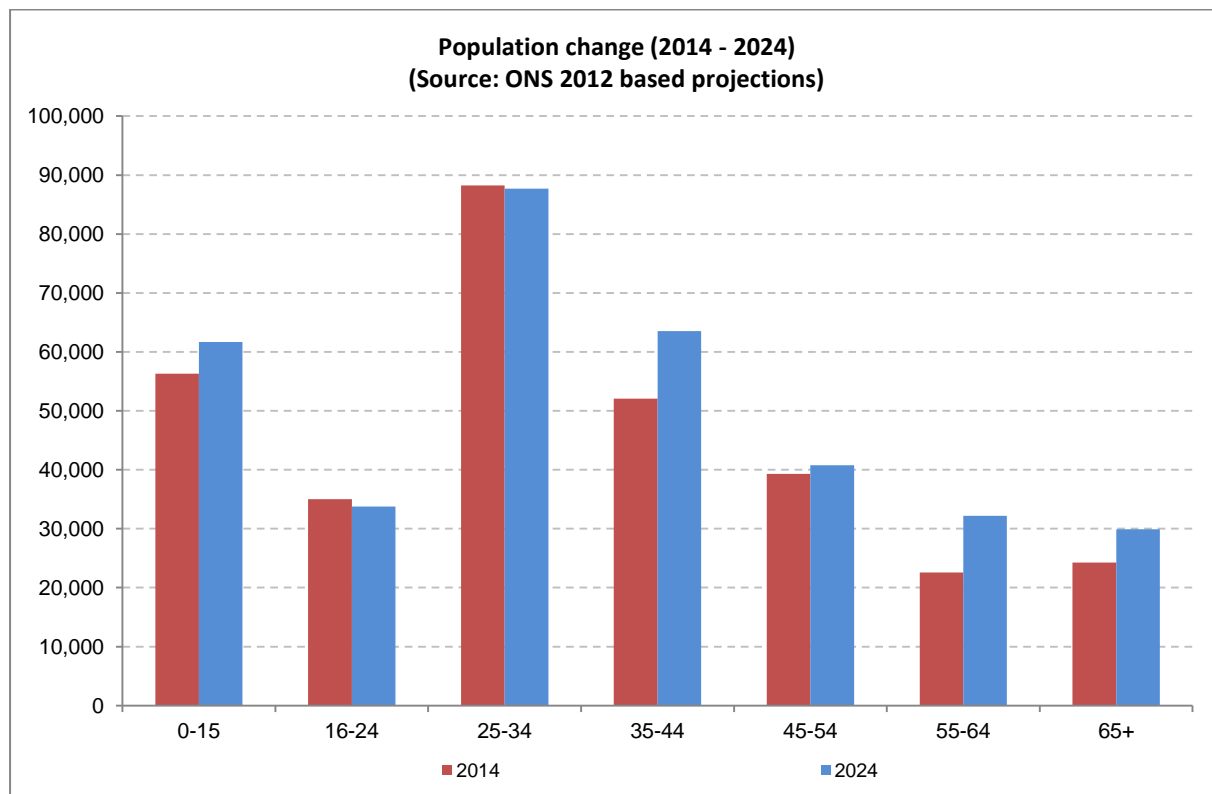
Service planning: Significant short term change – the next ten years

While strategic planning needs to consider change over the next 20+ years, service planning is often more closely aligned to a much shorter time horizon, typically ten or so years. Over such a shorter timeframe it is projected that the overall number of people in Lambeth will rise by 31,852 (10.0%) between 2014 and 2024. However, there will be significant age specific variations within this overall figure that have implications for different markets and health issues, for example, there will be 1,201 (3.6%) fewer 16-24 year olds and 9,612 (42.5%) more people aged 55-64.

Facilities planning for increases in the 65+ and 0-15 age groups may lead the Council to determine that these opposing age groups require very different provision at key times of the

day and week from other users. However, just as the 65+ age group often requires activities during the day activities for 0-5 year olds often follow similar time patterns. Conversely, activities for 5-15 year olds are focused more closely on after school and weekend activities.

Figure 2.18: Projected population change (2014 -2024)



Potential impact on sports facilities

The impact of a change in population in Lambeth's sports facilities would need to be considered in relation to the following:

- ◆ Activity timings and appropriateness for particular age groups or target markets given the projected increase in more elderly residents within the Borough.
- ◆ The location of facilities relative to specific age groups.
- ◆ The need for social spaces aligned to particular programmes.
- ◆ The importance of public transport routes for certain user groups.
- ◆ Consideration of the different market segments, as this is likely to change over the period in question.

Government investment in school facilities

Investment in school facilities has been important to both the previous and current Government and each have had different programmes to provide funding to upgrade and renew school facilities across the country. Investment in sports facilities cannot be guaranteed in schools that are refurbished, but are generally included in new builds. Further, access to sports facilities on education sites is generally becoming more challenging with the increasing number of school providers and lack of coordination between them and local authorities, in general.

Building Schools for the Future investment

The following table provides a snapshot of the schools that were involved in the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme. The schools identified in Lambeth all received some investment, and as a result facilities can be expected to be of a better quality. Some schools did not benefit from BSF as the programme was later cancelled.

Table 2.9: BSF programme in LB Lambeth

Status	School	Additional information
Funded	The Norwood School	Refurbishment
Funded	The Elmgreen School	New
Funded	Dunraven School	New
Funded	Building Park campus School	New
Funded	The Michael Tippett School	Special educational needs
Funded	The Plantos College	Refurbishment
Funded	The Lillian Bayliss School	Refurbishment

Schools built with BSF investment have generally entered into a Community Use Agreement (CUA) with the local authority. This is in order to make the facilities of the school available (when their use is not required by the school) for use by the local community. A CUA will generally include how the school intends to operate its community use; covering such matters as hours of availability, management arrangements, pricing policy etc. However, the sign up to a CUA does not always guarantee the right activities for the right target groups within communities, but it is a first step to at least securing safe community access to sports facilities on educational sites.

PART 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

3.1: Methodology

The assessment of provision is presented by analysis of the quality, quantity and accessibility for each of the major facility types (i.e., sports halls and swimming pools). Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis within its own facility type, in order that it can be assessed for adequacy. In addition, other indoor facility types such as bowls are also considered.

The report considers the distribution of, and interrelationship between, all indoor sports facilities in Lambeth and evaluates demand. It gives a clear indication of areas of high demand. The Strategy will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and to, where appropriate, protect or rationalise the current stock.

Assessment of supply

Initially Active Places Power is used to provide baseline data to identify facilities in the study area. Where possible, assessments have been undertaken in the presence of facility staff. Even if only partially achievable it is of considerable value. It not only enables access to be gained to all aspects of facilities, but also allows more detailed *in-situ* discussion of issues such as customer perspectives, quality, maintenance etc. This is essential as the audit is a 'snapshot' visit in time and there is a risk, dependent upon the time of day/year, that it may not wholly reflect general user experience.

Site visits to key indoor facilities, those operated by other partners and the voluntary sector are undertaken. Through the audit and via informal interviews with facility managers, a 'relevance' and 'condition' register is built which describes (e.g.):

- ◀ Facility and scale.
- ◀ Usage/local market.
- ◀ Ownership, management and access arrangements (plus, where available, facility owner aspirations).
- ◀ Management, programming, catchments, user groups, gaps.
- ◀ Location (urban/rural), access and accessibility.
- ◀ Condition, maintenance, existing improvement plans, facility 'investment status' (lifespan in the short, medium and long term).
- ◀ Events capacity.
- ◀ Existing/ planned adjacent facilities.

An assessment form captures quantity and quality data on a site by site basis and which also feeds directly into the main database allowing information to be stored and analysed.

Quality assessments undertaken are rated in the following categories. These ratings are throughout the report, regardless of facility type.

Table 3.1: Quality ratings

	Quality rating
Good	Facility is assessed as being good quality, up to date, well maintained, clean and well presented. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are in a good condition. The facility is well lit with a modern feel. Ancillary facilities are good quality, modern and attractive to use.
Above average	Facility is in reasonable condition and is well maintained and presented. May be older but it is fit for purpose and safe. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are in an acceptable condition but with some signs of wear and tear. Ancillary facilities are good quality, but potentially showing signs of age and some wear and tear.
Below average	Facility is older and showing signs of age and poor quality. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are showing signs of wear and tear. The facility is usable but quality could be improved. The facility is not as attractive to customers and does not meet current expectations. Ancillary facilities are deteriorating, reasonable quality, but usable.
Poor	The facility is old and outdated. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are aged, worn and damaged. The facility is barely usable and at times may have to be taken out of commission. The facility is unattractive to customers and does not meet basic expectations. Ancillary facilities are poor quality and unattractive to use.

Ratings are based on a non-technical visual assessment carried out by a KKP assessor. Assessments take into account a wide range of factors (shown below) before giving an overall single score for an activity area or ancillary facility.

- ✦ The age of the facility and condition of surfaces, tiles and walls.
- ✦ Line markings, safety margins and quality of sports surfaces.
- ✦ Availability and condition of fixtures, fittings and equipment in key activity areas.
- ✦ Lighting throughout the facility, but specifically within key activity areas.
- ✦ General quality and cleanliness of changing rooms, with any problem areas such as mould, damage, leaks etc. noted.
- ✦ General presentation and attractiveness of the facility taking into account any key cosmetic, maintenance and upgrades to the quality.
- ✦ General entrance and disabled access issues are noted, although not studied in detail for the purposes of this report.

When all this data has been collated, an overall quality rating is awarded to each activity area within the facility.

Assessment of demand

Facility provision set against demand takes into account key issues such as population and participation growth.

Demand is initially assessed utilising available **Sport England tools** (i.e. Active People, Active Places and Market Segmentation) to help assess strategic provision of community sports facilities. It evaluates the requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a national, regional and local scale and helps to determine where sports facility provision is adequate to meet local need, providing a baseline assessment of current and future requirements. Provision is then forecasted which takes account of current and

potential population and participation increases i.e. achievement of NGB Whole Sport Plan growth targets (or a locally agreed ratio/target).

Demand analysis is supplemented by data collected during consultation and by assessment of Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM). This enables key local issues to be taken into account (e.g. where local demand is particularly high and additional provision is required). Consultation data also informs assessment of need for regionally significant facilities; elite athlete related provision or co-located provision with other essential services etc.

Consultation is conducted with a range of stakeholders to gather comprehensive coverage of key issues and obtain buy-in to the overall process from key partners.

Catchment areas

Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a tool for identifying those areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. This problem has been overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. Consultation with operators, user groups and clubs included questions related to where users travel from or how far they would expect members to travel.

This, coupled with KKP's experience of working with leisure facilities and having completed such assessments for similar local authorities, has enabled the identification of catchment areas for each type of indoor sport facility assessed, as follows:

Table 3.2: Facility catchment areas

Facility type	Identified catchment area
Sport halls	20 minute walk
Swimming pools	20 minute walk
Health and fitness gyms	20 minute walk
Specialist sports facilities (e.g. indoor bowls and tennis centres)	20 minute drive

Supply and demand analysis

The supply and demand analysis tools applied in this report employs principles engaged within the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) toolkit which is a nationally recognised database of sport and recreation facilities. It forms the basis of a planning tool for the provision of specific sports facilities in order to identify demand for provision. It has been designed to help local authorities carry out audits of their sports provision and develop local strategies. It also assists national governing bodies of sport to identify areas of need for particular sports provision.

The FPM has been run for Lambeth in May 2014 by Sport England to determine the supply and demand balance for key sports facilities. This has been supplemented with localised issues identified from the audit and consultation process.

The principles of supply and demand have been used to evaluate demand for sports halls and swimming pools in Lambeth. It is necessary to estimate the current capacity of provision

across the Borough and potential demand (based on population and participation trends). This helps determine whether current facilities capacity is meeting current demand and whether there is a surplus or a shortfall. By applying estimated population and participation increases to the demand it is possible to calculate whether current supply will also meet future demand. Capacity (identified by Sport England) is calculated by the following formulae for sports halls and swimming pools:

- ◀ Pools Capacity = Area in sq. m / 6 x Number of hours open in peak / Duration.
- ◀ Halls Capacity = Equivalent courts x 5 x Number of hours open in peak / Duration.

The number of hours open in peak time varies by facility, but peak time is shown below:

Table 3.3: Peak hours in swimming pools and sports halls

Day of the week	Pools		Halls	
	Peak time	Weekly no. of peak hours	Peak time	Weekly no. of peak hours
Monday	12:00 – 13:30	7.5	17:00 – 22:00	25
	16:00 – 22:00			
Tuesday	12:00 – 13:30	7.5	17:00 – 22:00	25
	16:00 – 22:00			
Wednesday	12:00 – 13:30	7.5	17:00 – 22:00	25
	16:00 – 22:00			
Thursday	12:00 – 13:30	7.5	17:00 – 22:00	25
	16:00 – 22:00			
Friday	12:00 – 13:30	7.5	17:00 – 22:00	25
	16:00 – 22:00			
Saturday	09:00 – 16:00	7	09:30 – 17:00	7.5
Sunday	09:00 – 16:30	7.5	09:00 – 14:30	8
			17:00 – 19:30	
TOTAL	52		40.5	

The above peak hours are for modelling purposes and may not necessarily reflect actual peak and off-peak hours at Lambeth's sports facilities. The assessment of provision is presented by analysis of the quality, quantity and accessibility for sports facilities. Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis, in order that it can be assessed for adequacy.

The report considers the distribution of, and interrelationship between, all sports halls and swimming pool facilities in Lambeth and evaluates demand. It gives a clear indication of areas of high demand. The Strategy will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and where appropriate, protect or rationalise the current stock.

PART 4: SPORTS HALLS

Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. This assessment considers all sports hall facilities in Lambeth that comprise at least three badminton courts (a main hall as defined by Sport England). It should be noted that 4-court sports halls provide greater flexibility in that they accommodate major indoor team sports such as badminton, basketball and netball.

4.1 An evidence base for sports halls 2010 Sport England

The evidence base for sports halls was commissioned for the GLA, using the Sport England Facilities Planning Model, in 2010. The work considered the facility stock in 2010, aged the facilities to 2021 and considered the projected population in 2021. Its main findings for Central, including Lambeth, are:

Satisfied demand

In Central sub region, due to it having 46% of the population who do not have access to a car, it means it has a much higher walk to travel pattern to sports halls with 42% of all satisfied demand by walking. Given this finding, to ensure accessibility to sports halls means there is a requirement for a network of local accessible facilities.

Unmet demand

Across the seven boroughs in Central, unmet demand for sports halls is 23,921 visits which is 31.5% of the total demand for sports halls. Unmet demand is very high at 147 badminton courts. This equates to around 29 sports halls if each sports hall was a 4 badminton court size sports hall. (Note: this reference is for setting the context for the level of unmet demand in scale of sports hall sizes it is not suggesting this number and size of sports halls needs to be provided).

Unmet demands is highest in Lambeth where it is 5,231 visits, which is 32.5% of the total demand for sports halls in Lambeth.

There are two types of unmet demand:

- ◀ Where a sports hall cannot absorb all of the demand within its catchment and there are no other sports halls within the catchment area of where the demand is to absorb it.
- ◀ Where demand is located outside the catchment area of a facility and this is usually demand located outside the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area.

Both types of unmet demand apply in the Central sub-region and some 75.3% of the unmet demand is due to lack of capacity and 24.7% is due to demand being located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.

The third highest area/location of unmet demand is in Lambeth and it is in an area stretching from the Oval south to Brixton. In this area the values of the 1km grid squares range between 38 - 42 badminton courts as aggregate unmet demand.

Used capacity

For London wide the estimate is that the level of sports hall capacity used is at 91.4%. For the Central sub-region it is even higher and the percentage is just below 100% at 99.5% and, in effect, the measure is that across the Central sub-region the sports halls are full.

4.2 Lambeth Facilities Planning Model summary 2014

The FPM highlights that there are 20 halls on 15 sites with main sports halls across Lambeth. This equates to approx. 2.44 courts per 10,000 people. Of the facilities that exist, 57 courts worth of hall space is available in the peak period for community use.

- ◀ The level of Supply in Lambeth is above the average for the London boroughs and is dominated, like many London authorities, by provision located on education sites.
- ◀ The age of the Sports Halls in Lambeth is generally positive with at least 60% of the Sports Hall stock built in the last 10 years. The two most modern sites are both Council owned facilities. However the Council, through GLL, also operates two of the oldest Sports Halls in the Borough – BRC and Flaxman Sports Centre.
- ◀ Four of the sites (BRC, BPH, Bishop Thomas Grant Catholic Secondary School and St Martin in the Fields School) when combined cater for nearly 50% of the total number of visits met across the Borough's 15 Sports Hall sites.
- ◀ In Lambeth a significant percentage of the population is estimated not to have access to a car. This severely restricts their level of choice in terms of how many sports halls they can try to access.
- ◀ The vast majority of the sports halls in Lambeth are considered not to be open for the full amount in the peak period. This means that additional capacity could be generated at existing sites through extending the opening hours. This is considered important as the main reason for Unmet Demand in the Borough is due to insufficient capacity.
- ◀ The model estimates that approximately 22% of Lambeth residents who want to use a sports hall are unable to do so. This is significantly above the 'London' average and equates to circa 23 courts. The reason for the significant scale of Unmet Demand is due to the size and profile of Lambeth's population (which is the sixth highest in London), the average number of sports halls in the Borough and the minimal choice experienced by a high percentage of Lambeth's residents due to their lack of access to a car.
- ◀ All of the sports halls in Lambeth are considered to be at capacity for the hours that they are open during the peak period. This indicates that they are 'uncomfortably busy' which could detrimentally affect the quality of experience for the customers.
- ◀ The model estimates that over 65% of the visits met at sports halls in Lambeth occur at sites not directly managed by the Council. This emphasises the reliance of Lambeth's residents on provision located at education sites and the site managed by the Black Prince Trust.

The FPM concludes that the level of Unmet Demand in Lambeth at 23 courts is significant and is considered to be the second highest figure out of all the London boroughs.

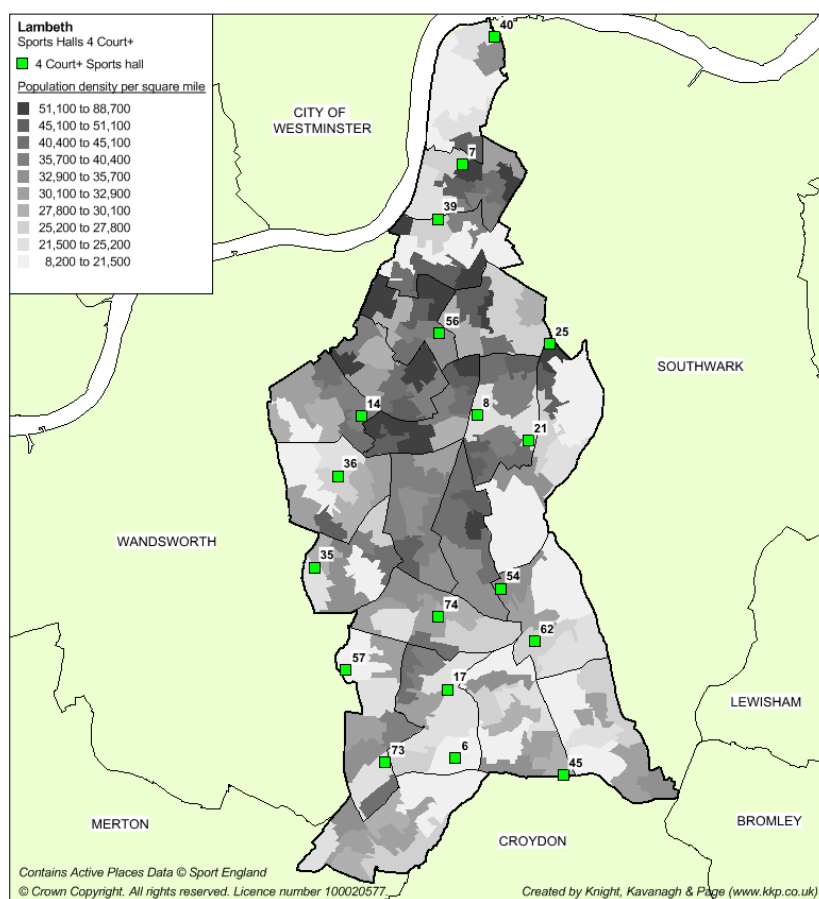
4.3: Supply

Quantity

The supply of sports halls in Lambeth has changed considerably over the last two years with the opening of Streatham and Clapham sports halls (as part of the wider facility mix). There are also developments ongoing at schools.

The development of academies and the autonomy that comes with this also creates challenges for community sport. Securing long term contractual arrangements either through the planning system or through local engagement is crucial and should be considered for those sites where arrangements are not currently in place and insisted upon for any new proposals to secure long term community access to provision.

Figure 4.1: All identified sports halls and activity halls in Lambeth



This study is concerned with multipurpose sports halls which are a minimum of three courts. In Lambeth there are 18 individual sites providing 19 halls which, in turn provides 80 badminton courts of space. These are identified in Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1.

NB – There are no sports halls showing as '3 court'

Table 4.1: All sports halls and activity halls

Map ID	Site	Type	Badminton courts
6	Bishop Thomas Grant Catholic Secondary School	Sports hall	4
7	Black Prince Community Hub	Activity hall	4
7	Black Prince Community Hub	Activity hall	4
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	Sports hall	8
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	Sports hall	4
17	Dunraven School Upper School	Sports hall	4
21	Evelyn Grace Academy	Sports hall	4
25	Flaxman Sports Centre	Sports hall	4
36	Lambeth Academy	Sports hall	4
39	Lilian Baylis Technology School	Sports hall	4
40	London Nautical School	Sports hall	4
45	Norwood School	Sports hall	4
54	St Martin In The Fields School	Sports hall	4
56	Platanos College	Sports hall	4
57	Streatham & Clapham High School	Sports hall	4
62	The Elmgreen School	Sports hall	4
35	La Retraite Roman Catholic Girls School	Sports hall	4
73	Streatham Ice and Leisure Centre	Sports hall	4
74	Streatham & Clapham High School	Sports hall	4

Figure 4.2 indicates that there is generally a good spread of sports halls across the Borough although there is a gap in the middle of the Borough and to the South West. There are areas of high population density which do not appear to have local access to sports halls especially in the North West of the Borough.

Quality

Site assessments

As part of the study KKP visited all main sports halls and completed non-technical visual inspections. The assessments highlighted that there is a degree of variation in the quality of sports halls across the Borough, but in general the quality appears to be broadly positive. KKP has recorded facilities varying from below average to good. Only Flaxman sports hall was considered below average (due to its ancillary facilities and low ceiling height) with 10 sites considered good as identified in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Four court+ sports halls by condition on population density

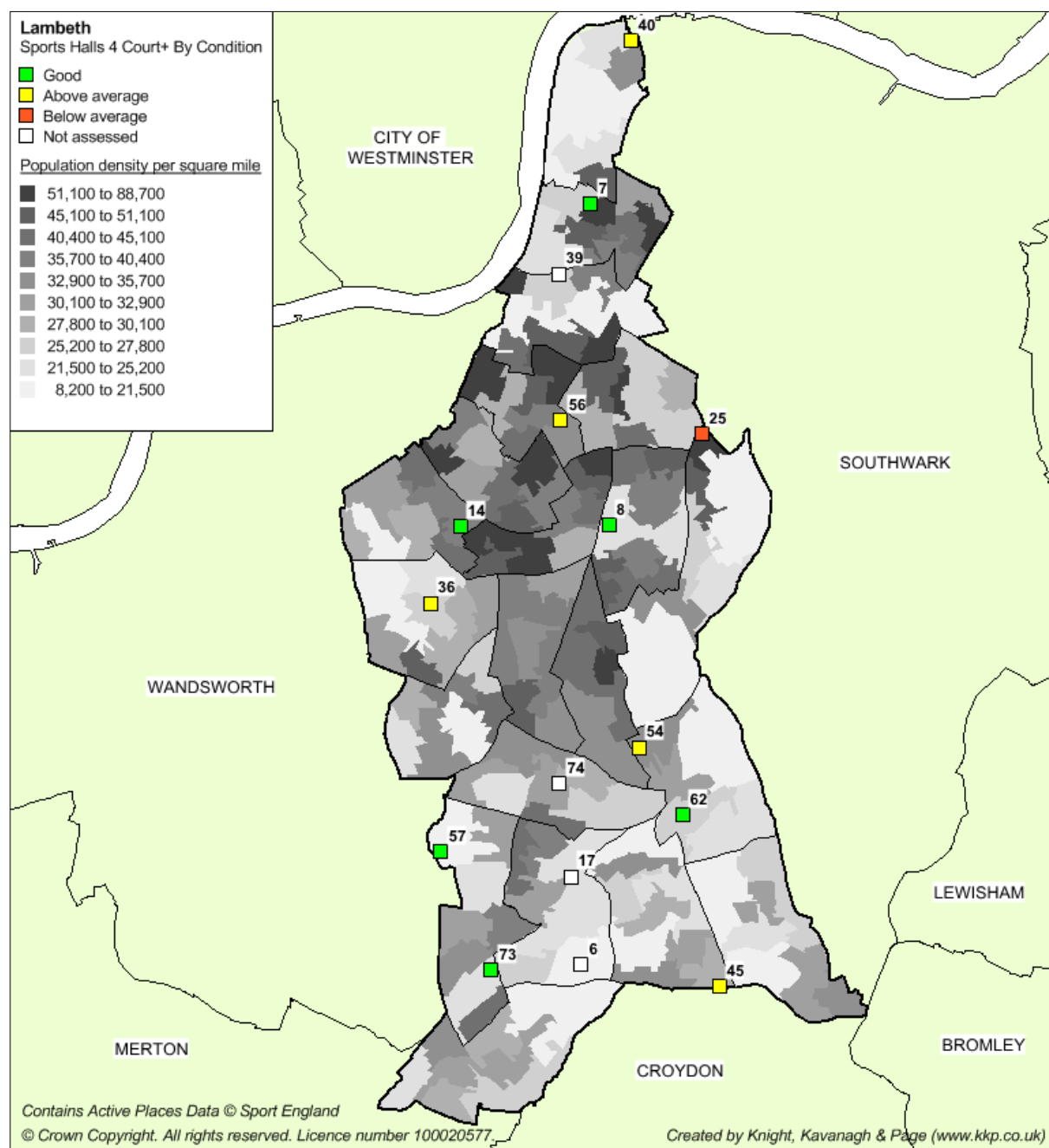


Table 4.2: Four court sports halls and above by condition

Map ID	Site	Courts	Access	Condition
6	Bishop Thomas Grant Catholic Secondary School	4	SC/CA and Private	Not assessed
7	Black Prince Community Hub	4	Pay & Play	Good
7	Black Prince Community Hub	4	Pay & Play	Above average
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	8	SC/CA	Good
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	4	Pay & Play	Good
17	Dunraven School Upper School	4	SC/CA	Good
21	Evelyn Grace Academy	4	Private	Good
25	Flaxman Sports Centre	4	Pay & Play	Below average
36	Lambeth Academy	4	SC/CA	Above average
39	Lilian Baylis Technology School	4	SC/CA and Private	Above average
40	London Nautical School	4	SC/CA	Above average
45	Norwood School	4	SC/CA	Above average
54	St Martin In The Fields School	4	SC/CA	Above average
56	Platanos College	4	SC/CA	Above average
57	Streatham & Clapham High School	4	SC/CA	Good
62	The Elmgreen School	4	SC/CA	Good
35	La Retraite Roman Catholic Girls School	4	Private	Good
73	Streatham Ice And Leisure Centre	4	Pay & Play	Good
74	Streatham & Clapham High School (Junior)	4	Unconfirmed	Good

*SC/CA = Sports Club / Community Association

The assessment identifies that the Borough has only one hall which is larger than four courts; BRC with an 8 court hall. The BPH has two areas, which are equivalent to 4 courts each, but these are designated as basketball specific areas. The significance of larger halls is that they are able to accommodate a wider range of activities such as Borough-wide and regional events, potentially making them significant in the context of sports development and competition programmes; this is especially true of Brixton as it plays host to Brixton Top Cats Basketball Club.

Accessibility and availability

This section considers the accessibility of facilities in relation to both the physical (i.e. built environment) and human (i.e. management of entry to facilities) elements.

Operational

The majority of sports hall facilities in Lambeth indicate they are available for community use offering either Pay and Play or Sports Club/Community Association Access policy (i.e. regular block bookings). However, local consultation indicates that some schools and local authority facilities are sub-let to private operators (such as Go Mammoth and Power Play), which operate leagues.

Further consultation suggests the following levels of community use with a range of schools:

- ◀ Elmgreen School - is available to hire but hours are reduced to two hours on weekdays and four hours on Saturdays and Sundays. It currently hires out indoor facilities to a karate club.
- ◀ Platanos College - is available to hire with the exception of the fitness suite.
- ◀ La Retraite Roman Catholic Girls School - is available for community use weekdays and weekends, although limited to only three hours on both Saturday and Sunday.
- ◀ Archbishop Tenison - is unavailable to hire. The School only has provision of one gym hall which is poor quality, which is used for school use only.
- ◀ The London Nautical School - is available for hire but is currently reported to be at capacity.
- ◀ Lambeth Academy - is available for hire both on weekdays and on Saturdays. It is operated by a private company, 3D Leisure, which has managed the facilities since January 2014.
- ◀ The Norwood School- This has recently undergone a re-development and is in the process of extending its community use, which is primarily given over to indoor football.
- ◀ St Martins Roman Catholic School - has limited availability for hire and at present currently only hires its facilities out to Omega Netball on Thursdays and Saturdays.
- ◀ Dunraven School - is available for hire on weekdays and Saturdays.
- ◀ Evelyn Grace Academy - is available for hire and its main user is currently Go Mammoth, although Top Cats Basketball club also train at the facility.
- ◀ Lilian Baylis - is available for hire and its main user is currently Powerplay.
- ◀ Bishop Thomas Grant – this school advertise that it is available for hire for 70 hours per week. This has not been confirmed due to inability to meet with the School.

Physical

Appropriate walk and drive time accessibility standards can be applied to indoor sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision. The normal acceptable standard is to apply a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) /10-15 minutes for public transport and 20 minute drive time for accessing facilities. Consultation in Lambeth has confirmed that a 20 minute walk time is appropriate. For London, in particular, the importance of facilities being close to public transport should not be underestimated. Consultation with a range of people indicates that this is a major factor, for example, in the popularity of BRC.

Catchment mapping, based on an amalgamated 20 minute walk time has been adopted to analyse the adequacy of coverage of sports hall provision across the Borough as it helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing sports halls.

Figure 4.3: *Community accessible sports halls by condition with 1 mile radial catchment*

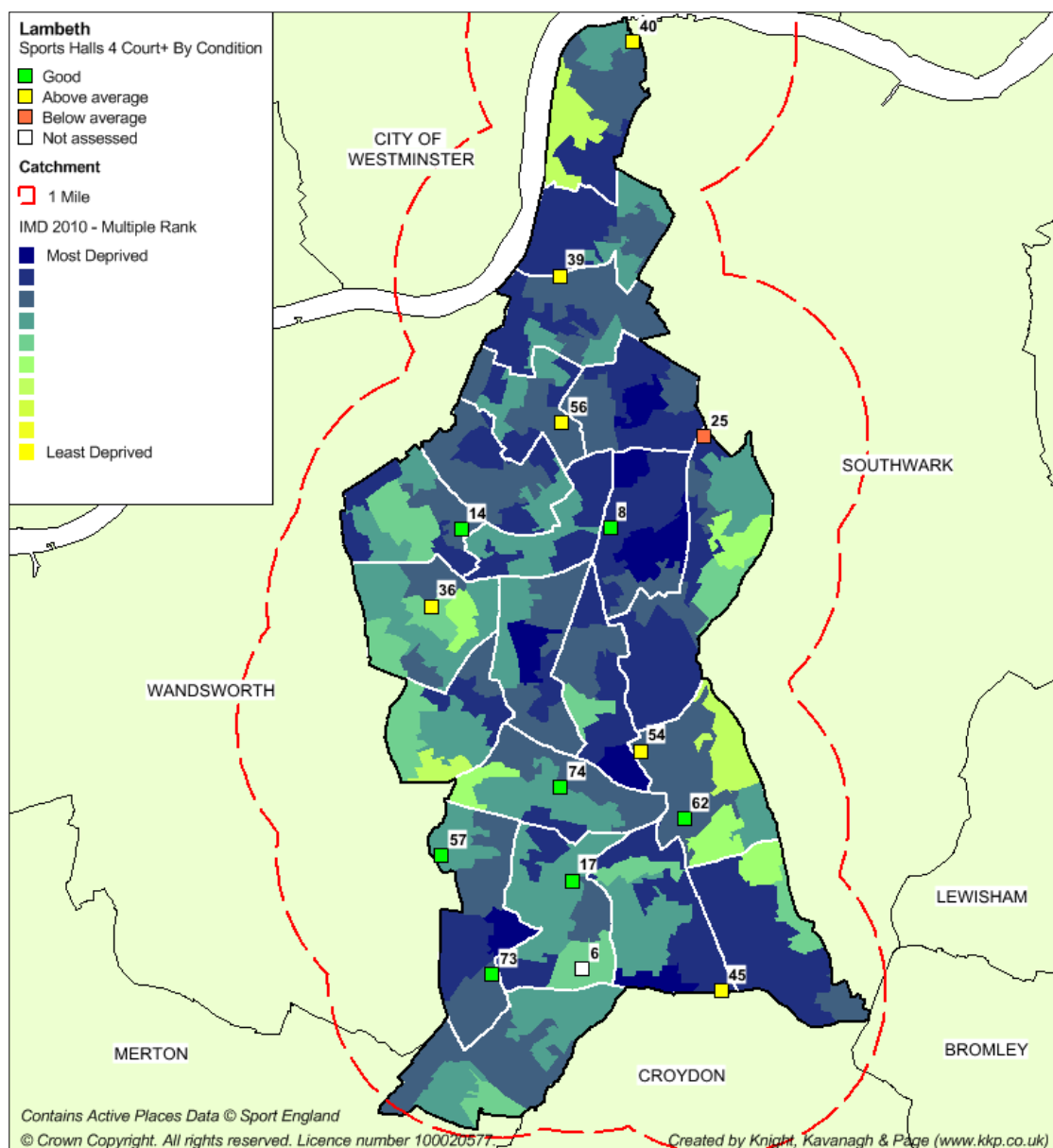


Table 4.3: Four court sports hall as and above with time available for community use

Map ID	Site	Courts	Type	Weekly Community Use (HH:MM)
6	Bishop Thomas Grant	4	Main hall	72
7	Black Prince Community Hub	4	Activity hall	81
7	Black Prince Community Hub	4	Activity hall	81
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	8	Main	101:30
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	4	Main	97:30
17	Dunraven School Upper School	4	Main	39:00
25	Flaxman Sports Centre	4	Main	98:00
36	Lambeth Academy	4	Main	25:45
39	Lilian Baylis Technology School	4	Main	12:30
40	London Nautical School	4	Main	41:00
45	Norwood School	4	Main	17:30
54	St Martin In The Fields School	4	Main	39:00
56	Platanos College	4	Main	31:00
57	Streatham & Clapham High School	4	Main	30:30
62	The Elmgreen School	4	Main	18:00
73	Streatham Ice And Leisure Centre	4	Main	102:00
74	Streatham & Clapham High School (Junior)	4	Main	30:30

When considering the availability of sports halls for community use it is necessary to distinguish between council owned and education establishments. In most instances the maximum community access at educational establishments is likely to be 41 hours per week (equivalent to 5 hours weekday evenings and 8 hours per day at weekends); whereas private or council owned facilities tend to open for approximately 95 hours (assuming 8.00am – 11.00pm weekdays; 8.00am – 8.00pm Saturday; and 9.00am-6.00pm Sunday – although this can be extended).

Table 4.3 identifies four schools which offer significantly less time than the maximum community use they have available. Extending the hours that these schools are open has the potential to improve access significantly in the Borough. Consultation with BPH indicates that one of its sports halls is given over to basketball (with no other markings) so this facility, whilst offering a programme of activity for a specific section of the community and one which targets young people from disadvantaged areas cannot be deemed fully accessible to the community. The audit therefore identifies 15 sites which have the equivalent of 64 badminton courts. Of these, only 11 sports halls have nearly full community access (assuming that schools are considered to have full access over 30 hours).

Management arrangements

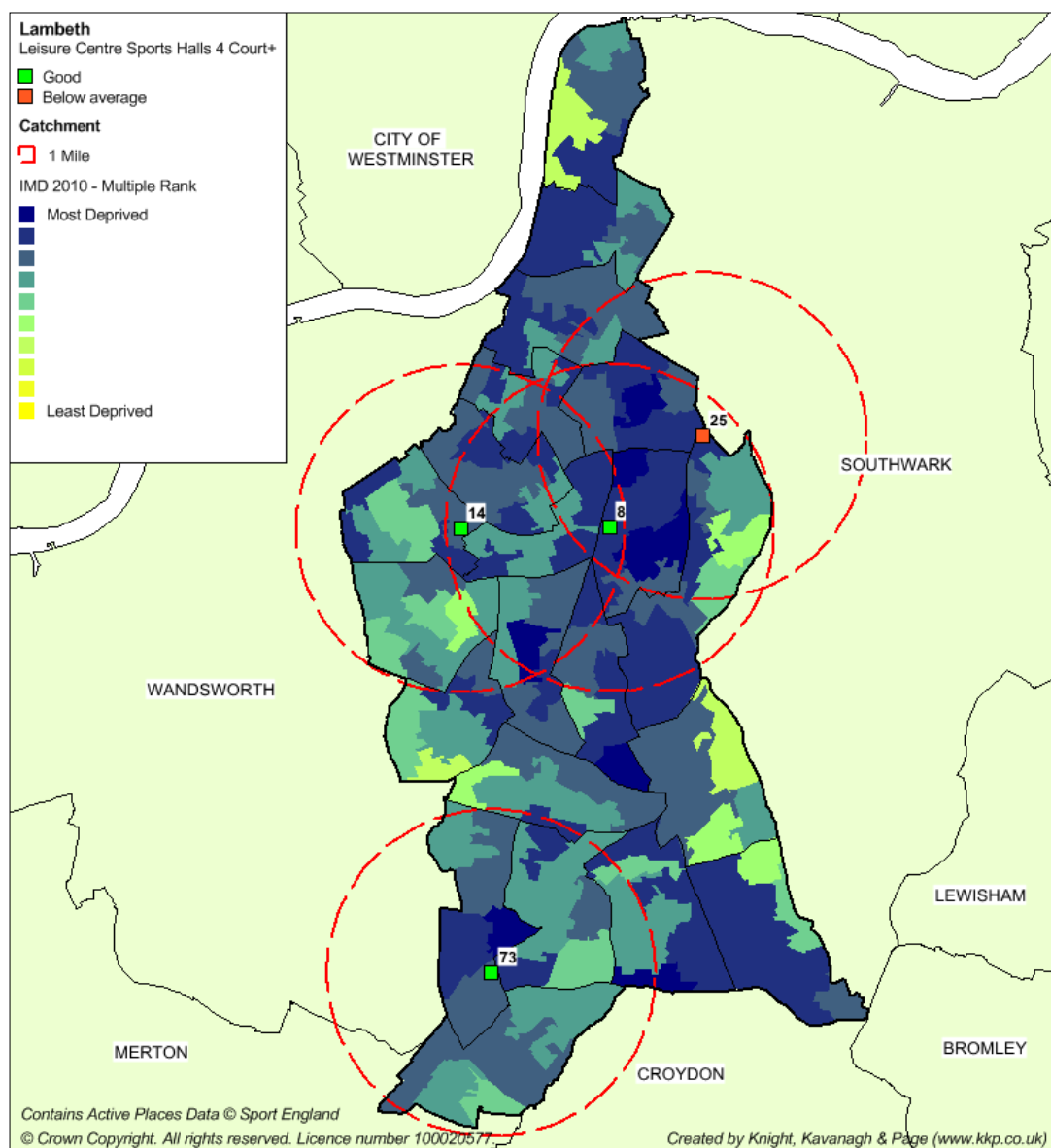
There are varied management arrangements in place across a number of sports halls in the Borough:

- ◀ GLL manages the leisure provision for Lambeth Council, and as such manages the key community accessible sports facilities.

- ◀ Some schools have contracted with leisure management companies to manage the community use on their behalf.
- ◀ Some schools manage their own community use and in some instances have arrangements with private operators who operate leagues in a variety of sports..
- ◀ There does appear to be an issue with regard to wider knowledge of facility availability. There is no single point of reference which indicates what sports halls exist, their availability to book and the process of going about this. In order to highlight this, the 4 court sports hall at Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre is not mentioned on the GLL website. This is an obvious omission given that other facilities are noted.

In order to demonstrate the importance of provision on school sites the map below focuses on the one mile radial catchments of Lambeth Council's own leisure facilities.

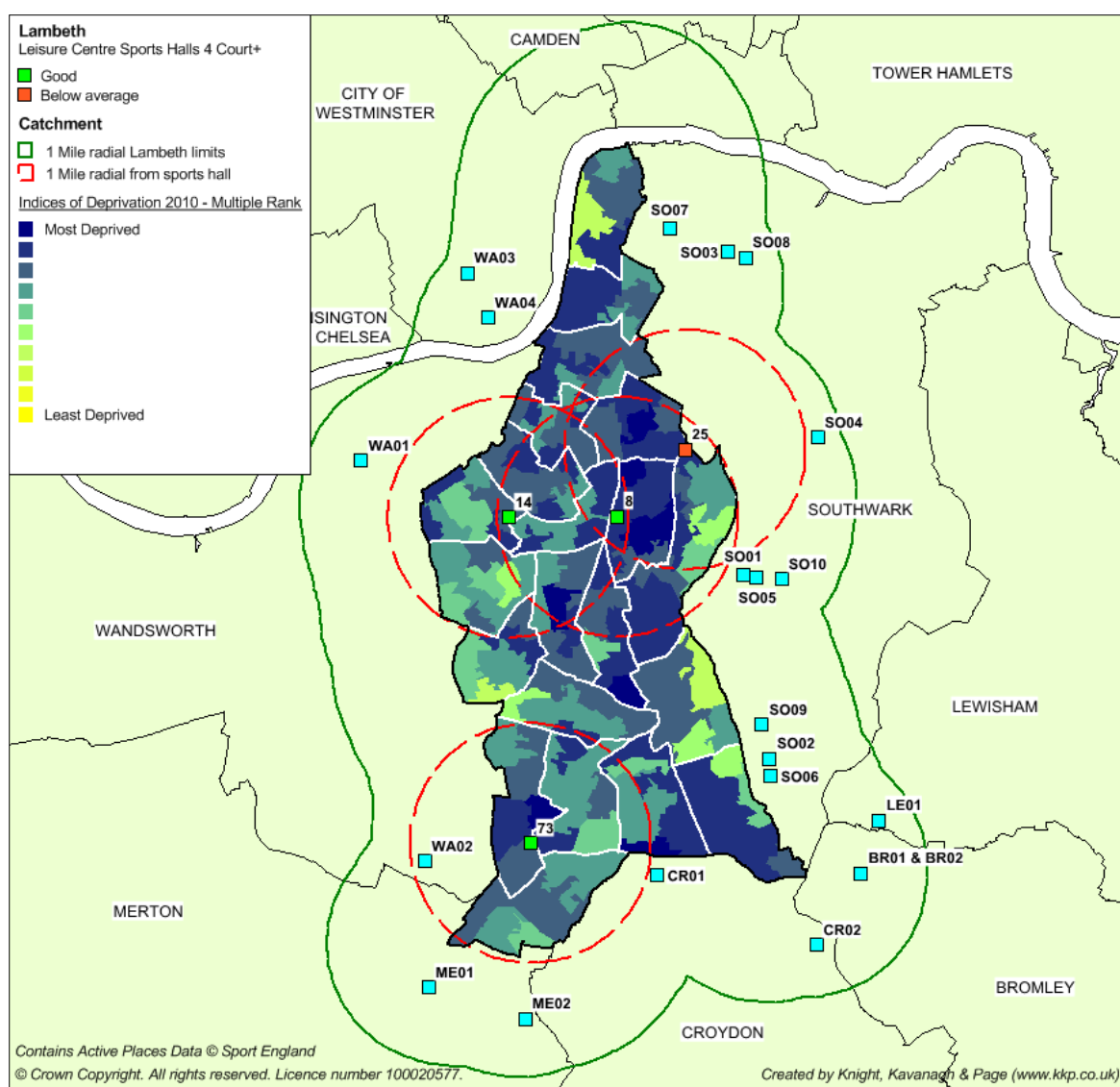
Figure 4.4: Local Authority sports halls by condition set against IMD



There are significant areas of the Borough with high deprivation which are not within a one mile radial catchment of a local authority sports hall. Due to there not being a sports hall at WNHLC, the access and availability of the three school sports facilities in the south east of the borough becomes more important. A key consideration here is the degree to which Norwood school is available for community use.

There is also a clear gap in the North of the Borough, where Lilian Baylis Technology School, London Nautical School and the BPH also become important in ensuring community use. This also suggests that facilities located outside of the Borough boundary play an important role in meeting demand for sports halls in Lambeth. The following map highlights the key facilities where this could be significant:

Figure 4.5: Sports halls within one mile of Lambeth



There are 20 sports halls within one mile of the Lambeth boundary; of these, 16 are in educational establishments which range from South Bank University to academies to private schools. Although these may appear to add sports hall capacity to Lambeth residents,

further work would need to be undertaken to ascertain the level of community use available before they can be considered to offset the current under provision within the Borough.

Furthermore, given the wider London picture, it can also be assumed that these facilities are not sufficient in number to serve the demand levels within their own local authorities, never mind Lambeth's.

Table 4.4: Sports halls within one mile radial catchment of Lambeth

Map ID	Site	Access Type	Courts	Local Authority
BR01	Crystal Palace National Sports Centre	Pay and Play	6	Bromley
BR02	Crystal Palace National Sports Centre	Pay and Play	4	Bromley
CR01	St Josephs College	Pay and Play	4	Croydon
CR02	Lewis Sports & Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	4	Croydon
LE01	Sydenham High School	Sports Club / CA	4	Lewisham
ME01	St Marks Church Of England Academy	Sports Club / CA	4	Merton
ME02	Harris Academy Merton	Sports Club / CA	4	Merton
SO01	Charter School	Pay and Play	4	Southwark
SO02	Dulwich College Preparatory School	Sports Club / CA	4	Southwark
SO03	Globe Academy	Sports Club / CA	4	Southwark
SO04	Harris Academy Peckham	Pay and Play	4	Southwark
SO05	Jags Sports Club	Registered Membership	4	Southwark
SO06	Kingsdale Foundation School	Sports Club / CA	4	Southwark
SO07	London South Bank University Sports Centre	Pay and Play	4	Southwark
SO08	St Saviours & St Olaves School	Private Use	4	Southwark
SO09	Dulwich College Sports Club	Sports Club / CA	8	Southwark
SO10	Alleyn's School	Sports Club / CA	4	Southwark
WA01	Latchmere Leisure Centre	Pay and Play	6	Wandsworth
WA02	Graveney School	Sports Club / CA	4	Wandsworth
WA03	Queen Mother Sports Centre	Pay and Play	5	Westminster
WA04	Pimlico Academy	Sports Club / CA	4	Westminster

4.4: Demand

Analysis of demand for sports halls – Facilities Planning Model

The population for the London Borough of Lambeth is approximately 315,000 which is the seventh highest of all the London boroughs. This is estimated to generate a demand for c. 16,600 visits a week in the peak period, which equates to 102 courts (with a comfort factor applied). A sports hall is deemed to be “full” when it is at or above 80% capacity. Beyond this limit the ability to obtain a booking or use the facility in a flexible way is severely impaired and will have a negative impact on propensity to participate.

In Lambeth, more than 57% of the residents are estimated not to have access to a car. This means that nearly 60% of the Borough’s residents are severely restricted in terms of how far they can realistically travel to a sports hall.

Satisfied demand

The FPM estimates that c. 78% of the demand from Lambeth residents for sports halls can be met which is below the London average (82.7%). Of the demand generated by Lambeth residents that is met, the model estimates that c. 48% is satisfied at sports halls outside the authority. The model also estimates that 55% of the demand that is satisfied is met by those travelling to a sports hall by car, with 31% met by those travelling on foot with the balance satisfied through using public transport.

Unmet demand

The two main reasons for generated Unmet Demand are:

- ◀ Catchment – i.e. people live outside the catchment of a sports hall.
- ◀ Capacity – this is determined by the size of the sports hall, its opening hours as well as its management type – for example whether it is a public or private facility.

Unsurprisingly, given the comments in the Satisfied Demand section, the model considers that Lambeth residents experience a significantly higher than the London average level of Unmet Demand. The model estimates that this Unmet Demand equates to approximately 23 courts which is the second highest figure in all London boroughs. This is considered due to

- ◀ The size and profile of Lambeth’s population.
- ◀ It has only slightly above the average number of sports halls in the Borough.
- ◀ The lack of choice experienced by approximately 60% of Lambeth’s residents in terms of how far they can travel to a sports hall.

The FPM suggests that if existing sports halls extended their opening hours to the community during the peak period additional capacity at the sites would be generated. This, in turn, is likely to lead to the levels of Unmet Demand experienced by Lambeth residents decreasing. The highest areas of Aggregated Unmet Demand (and therefore the most in need of additional provision) are located to the west of BRC from the Centre to the border with Wandsworth and moving in a northerly direction from BRC to the area around Lilian Baylis School.

Used capacity

As identified above, the FPM suggests that if sports halls were full to their theoretical capacity, then there would not be the space to participate comfortably. All of the Sports Halls in Lambeth are considered to be at 100% of capacity at peak times. This infers that the sports halls in Lambeth are 'uncomfortably busy' which could affect the quality of experience for those using these facilities.

In addition, the FPM also estimates that 58% of the visits to sports halls in Lambeth come from Lambeth residents. This is not surprising given the lack of choice experienced by nearly 60% of Lambeth residents who do not have access to a car. Further, the model estimates that 42% of the Used Capacity at Sports Halls in Lambeth is from non-residents. The reason for this is the wider choice experienced by residents of some of the surrounding boroughs where there is better access to a car and that a significant number of the sports halls in Lambeth are located on the boundaries with neighbouring authorities and are therefore in the catchment area for some of their residents.

Finally the FPM indicates that over 65% of the visits met at sports halls in Lambeth occur at sites not directly managed by the Council. This emphasises the reliance of Lambeth residents on provision located at education sites and the site run by the Black Prince Trust.

Consultation

Independent operators and sub-contracting

GLL sub contracts some of its facilities to private sports league operators such as Go Mammoth and PowerPlay. Both organisations manage leagues within sports facilities targeting busy and active young professionals (25 – 40 years) looking to maximise their spare time through playing sport, keeping fit and socialising with friends. The concept is similar to university sports where people can enter as a team or as an individual. There are 10 different team sports hosted all year round with additional fitness classes and social events. It currently offers dodgeball and basketball at CLC and basketball only at BRC. It also offers different sporting opportunities at outdoor venues.

Consultation indicates that GO Mammoth and PowerPlay both have capacity to grow participation, but are limited by supply and availability of suitable facilities. Much, if not all of the activity and leagues, are operated independently from NGBs and participants do not become members or affiliate to the NGBs. However, both organisations have links with relevant NGBs to share participation numbers in order that these are not missed by the NGB.

Brixton resident user group (BRUG)

Consultation indicates the importance of the location and cultural significance of BRC. It has a sporting heritage which includes a history of producing GB basketballers and high performance fencers as well as being culturally significant with the visit of Nelson Mandela etched in many people's memories (1996). It does, however, present challenges around Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) compliance and its poor quality entrance (and presence), its unwieldy architecture, age and environmental challenges which many buildings built in the 1980's face. Further, in order to achieve DDA compliance it will probably be necessary for the entrance to be altered to street level, which BRUG generally agreed with.

BRUG indicated that the key activities within BRC included pool, fitness, sports hall, squash, studios, health referral, kids zone and play zone. The indoor bowls facility is not considered as strategically significant, potentially as a result of bowls users tending not to connect with BRUG. This is interesting given the increased age profile of Lambeth and its projected increase in 65+ age group by 12% up to 2021.

If the facility was to be redesigned it would require a street access and new entrance, which in turn would impact on the retail outlets in the undercroft of the building. Internally this is likely to impact on the indoor bowls facility on the ground floor. Furthermore, the bowls facility would be further altered given the likely business decision to relocate the fitness suite to the entrance of the facility rather than it being on the sixth floor. This would be a business decision and one that we would expect any operator to require within this type of redevelopment. As such it would then be difficult to relocate the indoor bowls facility to another part of the facility given its space requirements.

The site is ageing and is not as economically or environmentally efficient as more modern facilities. There are areas of the building which are not currently accessible and are boarded up. Therefore, BRC will require significant investment to bring it up to a modern standard. This would result in the closure of key aspects of the facility (or indeed the whole facility) for significant periods throughout any refurbishment period. The nature of the building is such that it is unlikely that the facility can be incrementally refurbished with minimal impact on customers. It is likely that the facility will be out of action for a significant period. BRC is the subject of a separate report which considers potential different options and suggested next steps for the Council. It considers the sporting and health advantages of refurbishment and new build.

Basketball

Brixton Top Cats are the established basketball club at BRC and compete in both men's and women's leagues at the top level in the country. There are 11 teams with over 150 club members. The development of recreational basketball and the introduction of new people into the sport is, however, as important as running teams in the national league, ensuring that the Club really does offer the full pathway for basketball players.

Its main issue appears to be its inability to gain more time for training at a time and cost that is accessible to its members. It also trains at Evelyn Grace High School. Most of its players travel to BRC by either walking or using public transport making it an extremely important club in the locality. It has an excellent relationship with London South Bank University as the University offers scholarships to local residents. The number of coaches and volunteers appears to be commensurate with the level of demand and development.

Should BRC be closed for any re-development the Club would need to be housed in a facility which is commensurate with league standards and have sufficient run offs and changing facilities. However, the Club has stated that a good floor and decent changing facilities are also a must. Consultation further suggests that it would prefer to move to a standalone basketball centre if it got the opportunity of using one, suggesting that a warehouse type facility would be of sufficient standard.

In addition to Brixton Top Cats there is another basketball club, Kennington Generals, which operates out of the BPH. The majority of its members (of which there are 60), walk to the facility (indicating its importance to the locality). The Club is organised so that it offers free access to children and young people from low income families in the area so is keen that hire costs do not rise.

Further basketball activity is offered via the 'Reach and Teach' programme which is also prevalent in the area. It delivers basketball programmes for young people at BPH designed to engage, nurture and sustain their interests and abilities towards positive outcomes. LB Lambeth is working with a range of partners to identify gaps in basketball provision across the Borough and potentially support the development of London recreational league in Lambeth.

Gymnastics

Flying Angels Gymnastics club has a membership of approximately 135, which has decreased over the past few years. It is moving its base to La Retraite Roman Catholic School from September 2014 and believes that the facilities will be adequate to meet its needs. It also uses specialist facilities outside of the Borough to ensure that its gymnasts have access to appropriate facilities and would like to move to its own facility in the fullness of time. It believes that this will facilitate gymnastic skills and develop quality gymnasts from the area. British Gymnastics is keen to work with GLL to look at possible options for a gymnastics programme to be set up at Streatham LC.

Boxing

Boxing is an important sport in Lambeth and there are a range of boxing outlets. The local action plan which is supported by clubs in the Borough and the Lambeth Council identifies the following priorities:

- ◀ To generate interest in sport amongst young people and adults in general using boxing as a tool.
- ◀ Increase participation in boxing within schools; focussing on the southern half of the Borough which entails working with key schools and developing taster sessions at Dunraven, Norwood, Elm Green, Bishop Thomas Grant, Streatham and Clapham, St Martins Girls schools.
- ◀ Create sustainable clubs by supporting Fitzroy Lodge to gain Clubmark accreditation and Community Amateur Sports Club status.
- ◀ Increase the number of coaches and junior boxing officers in the Borough and support volunteers particularly at BRC.

Consultation suggests that Lambeth has a strong heritage in boxing and offers a wide range of different types of boxing clubs with:

- ◀ Miquels Boxing Club – offering commercial and corporate boxing sessions ranging from amateur through to professional opportunities.
- ◀ Fitzroy Lodge – which is full to capacity, offers opportunity to a diverse population, uses boxing as an engagement tool for hard to reach groups, but also provides training for elite boxers.
- ◀ Kings College boxing Club – based out of the BPH, this is essentially a student club.
- ◀ Aferee Training Centre – based out of BRC, this is a relatively new club specifically designed to attract low income participants.

Many local clubs (inside and outside Lambeth) also use the BPH as a show venue to raise funds, which ensures the sustainability of the clubs and helps to reduce weekly subs and annual membership fees.

Fencing

The fencing club based at BRC is well established and uses the indoor bowls facilities three times per week. The facilities are technically good due to the height of the facility (which allows for good circulation) but the bowlers are reported to object to the use of the facility by the fencers. The Club has grown to a membership of c.50, which is made up of both juniors and seniors and has the full range of fencers from beginners to international standard players. Fencers would prefer to use a large sports hall space, but are unable to do so because of the cost and availability. It is reported that 80% of the membership is from within Lambeth.

Triathlon

Windrush Triathlon club utilises facilities at Brockwell Park Lido and CLC. The Club is thriving with over 100 members and has just started a junior section in April 2014. The Club does not consider the provision of facilities to be adequate due to poor access to swimming facilities as priority is given to swim schools in the area. This has resulted in the Club using facilities outside of the Borough.

4.5: Challenges

The consultation undertaken during this study has identified the following challenges:

- ◀ There are wide variations in the approach to schools managing community use of their sports facilities. In some instances the approach limits the availability for the community.
- ◀ The majority of schools are managing community lettings through in house management with consultation indicating that where community use is available most facilities are at capacity at peak times.
- ◀ Some school sports halls, although purporting to have community access, have limited availability.
- ◀ The extent to which GLL managed facilities are subcontracted to Go Mammoth and PowerPlay is a potential issue. These companies target the young professionals market and are generally perceived to be profit making. An assessment of whether this is at the expense of residents from the more deprived areas of the Borough needs to be considered as part a wider assessment of who is actually participating at the facility.
- ◀ Club consultation indicates that many clubs use facilities outside of the Borough because they cannot get enough training or competition time in Lambeth.

- ◀ LB Lambeth is identified as having unmet demand (as identified in the FPM), the fact that many of the facilities are located within educational sites and with limited community access will become more of an issue as the population increases.
- ◀ Further work is required on gathering data regarding usage/access of indoor facilities by disabled people and the BME community. This is particularly relevant in terms of how affordable activities are to disadvantaged sections of the community.

It is clear that residents in LB Lambeth require additional access to sports halls in order to address unmet demand as identified in the FPM. Consultation suggests that this is exacerbated by limitations on community use at some school sports facilities. Therefore, there is a need to:

- ◀ Identify the schools which have some community use of sports halls and consider how this can be extended (either further into the evening or at weekends).
- ◀ Engage with the schools which have sports halls which are not currently offering community use of facilities. Consider trying to develop a strategy to encourage more use of these facilities, engaging, where possible, with NGBs to support this move.
- ◀ Consider facilitating the use of smaller community and primary school halls to alleviate some of the unmet demand (although this will not always support sports which need a larger hall).
- ◀ Consider how existing provision and community access is protected for the longer term.
- ◀ Resolve community use issues especially on School and Academy sites.
- ◀ Ensure that where new schools and sports facilities are developed that consideration is given to providing community available sports halls within this mix.

4.5 Summary

In summary, the above consultation and analysis would indicate that LB Lambeth is in the following position with regards to its sports hall provision:

- ◀ This FPM identifies that there are 20 halls on 15 sites with 57 badminton courts available for use at peak times.
- ◀ It further identifies that there is unmet demand for 23 courts across the Borough.
- ◀ The audit of facilities indicates a total of 18 individual sites providing 19 halls providing 80 badminton courts of space.
- ◀ The audit further identifies that when taking account of community use this is reduced to 15 sites which have the equivalent of 64 badminton courts. Of these, only 11 sports halls have nearly full community access (assuming that schools are considered to have full access over 30 hours per week). The findings from the audit are, therefore, less favourable than the FPM findings.
- ◀ The amount of community use available on education sites varies, depending on the approach of each school to community access, but it is considered to be limited. There is potential to develop additional community use of sports facilities located on educational land.
- ◀ Extending the hours available in some schools will have a positive effect on the level of unmet demand in the Borough. The challenge is to do this in a coordinated and planned manner which could lead to greater variety of activity as well as more time being available.
- ◀ It is noted that Evelyn Grace Academy does not offer community access and community use at Streatham and Clapham High School (juniors) is unconfirmed. LB Lambeth needs to consider how it can engage with schools to increase community use in an holistic way.
- ◀ BRC has the largest sports hall in the Borough which is used extensively for Basketball. Its location, next to the Underground station and on bus routes, ensures that it is accessible to people from across the Borough and beyond.
- ◀ The opening of Streatham and Clapham leisure centres has ensured that the Borough is serviced by some high quality sports halls. This highlights the poor nature of Flaxman and to a certain extent BRC.
- ◀ There are particularly low levels of car ownership in Lambeth, which restricts the opportunity to travel to facilities.
- ◀ Increases in population will put further pressure on existing facilities.
- ◀ The quality of sports halls is generally considered above average or good. Only Flaxman is regarded as below average.
- ◀ There is a demand for basketball across the Borough but the cost and availability of training facilities appears to be restricting its development.
- ◀ The programming of adult football does not appear to be reducing the opportunities for other sports in the facilities. Cost appears to be more of an issue, especially with regard to hiring school facilities.
- ◀ Given the fragmented nature of management arrangements for sports halls; there does not appear to be any one organisation which takes the lead on programming activities across the Borough.
- ◀ Consideration needs to be given as to the availability of sports halls during the day as an ageing population may well wish to access facilities outside of peak periods, thus placing more strain on the community facility stock.
- ◀ There does appear to be an issue with regard to wider knowledge of facility availability. There is no single point of reference which indicates what sports halls exist, their availability to book and the process of going about this. In order to highlight this, the 4 court sports hall at Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre is not mentioned on the GLL website. This is an obvious omission given that other facilities are noted.

PART 5: SWIMMING POOLS

5.1 Introduction

A swimming pool can be defined as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation”. It includes indoor and outdoor pools, freeform leisure pools and specific diving tanks used for general swimming, teaching, training and diving”. This is an assessment of swimming pools in Lambeth.

5.1.1 GLA swimming report 2010

The evidence base for swimming pools was commissioned for the GLA, using the Sport England Facilities Planning Model, in 2010. The work considered the facility stock in 2010, aged the facilities to 2021 and considered the projected population in 2021. Based on the supply and demand assessment findings which relates to the five Greater London area sub regions, the key headline findings which relate to the Central areas (of which Lambeth is one Borough) are:

- ◀ At a London wide level demand and supply for swimming pools are broadly in balance.
- ◀ There is, however, a variation within the five Sub regions with three of the five having an excess of demand over supply. These include the Central region, where demand exceeds supply by some 847 square metres of water. Although there are differences within the Central region itself.

Swimming pools number of sites

- ◀ London has 273 swimming pool sites. The highest supply of swimming pool sites is in the South Sub Region, with 74 sites and 27% of the total swimming pool capacity across London.
- ◀ Of the 273 swimming pool sites in London 177 are public and 96 are commercial. Public swimming pools represent 64.8% of the total swimming pool stock in London.

Swimming pool quality

- ◀ The quality of swimming pools is a bigger issue than quantity, with the average age of swimming pools across London being 23 years (excluding the commercial stock).

Swimming pool accessibility

- ◀ Accessibility to swimming pools (based on where pools are located and where residents live) is high because some 91% of the London wide demand for swimming is located within the catchment area of a swimming pool.
- ◀ Accessibility is however very much dominated by car travel and it is estimated that travel by car to pools is 62% of all the travel patterns. Again there is variation between the sub regions because of the differences in population access to cars in different areas of London.
- ◀ The walk to travel patterns (20 minutes or 1 mile catchment) does affect accessibility to pools. In Central Sub Region some 48.7% of all visits to pools are by walking.

Pool usage

Used capacity is a measure of how much of a pool's capacity is being used at peak time. To note, pools are regarded as being close to full when they are at 70% of their theoretical capacity.

- ◀ The estimate is that the average level of pool capacity used across the five Sub regions is 69.1%, which is extremely close to the theoretical capacity level.
- ◀ Again there is variation across the Sub regions. The Central Sub Region and the West Sub Region are close to each other, with 64.6% and 63.4% respectively. This infers that in these two sub regions there is some limited unused pool capacity.

5.2: Supply

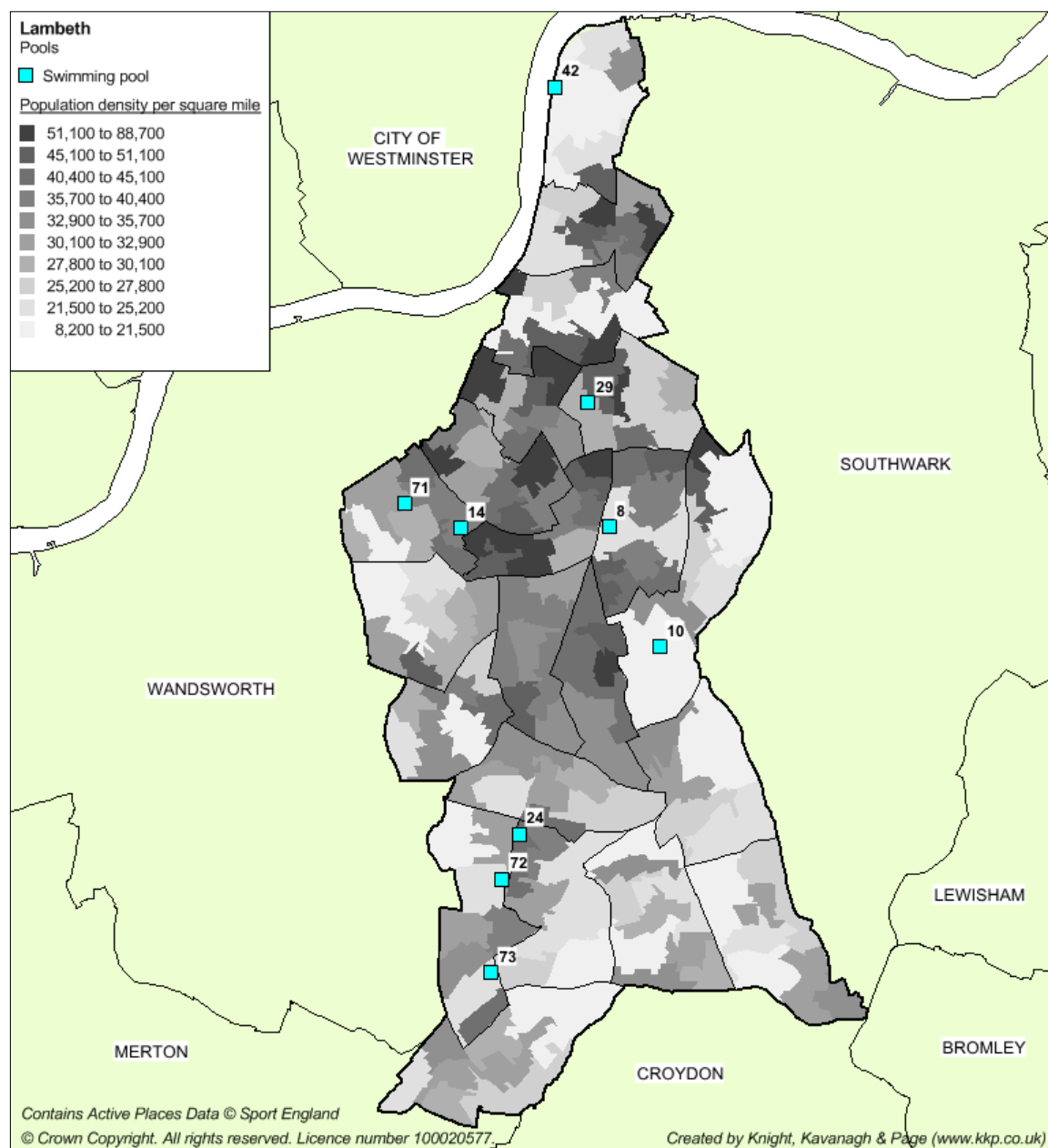
5.2.1 Facilities Planning Model

The FPM identifies eight swimming pools in Lambeth across five sites. These figures do not include the new swimming pools at WNHLC which is due to open later this year. When the new provision (one six lane 25m main pool – 300 square metres of water, plus a learner pool of 104 square metres of water) is included Lambeth will have ten pools across six sites. The number of pool sites in an authority impacts on the level of choice experienced by a resident. This is particularly relevant to those residents that do not have access to a car and are therefore restricted in how far they can travel to a Swimming Pool.

- ◀ The model calculates that Lambeth has a total water space of c. 2,100 square metres of water once the new pools at WNHLC are included.
- ◀ Once the new swimming pools are open there will be six pool sites in Lambeth of which two will be commercially run sites outside of the Council's leisure contract.
- ◀ The age of the public swimming pools in Lambeth is mixed with two new leisure centres containing pools (CLC and Streatham Ice and Leisure Centre) opening in the last two years with a further public swimming pool opening later this year. In contrast BRC was built nearly 30 years ago.
- ◀ The age of a swimming pool is considered important as without significant investment the pools will become, if they are not already, tired looking, expensive to operate and unable to provide a modern swimming offer. It is therefore prudent to be considering how to achieve a long term sustainable future for BRC given its age.

Of the three current public swimming pool sites in Lambeth, there are differing levels of provision at each site. For example, there is 604 square metres of water space at BRC, 416 square metres at CLC and 313 square metres at Streatham Ice and Leisure Centre. Two of the three public Swimming Pools are considered to be open for the full amount (52 hours) in the peak period. Streatham Ice and Leisure Centre is the exception and this is open for marginally less (51 hours).

Figure 5.1: Swimming pools in Lambeth



Quantity and quality

The assessment identifies 14 swimming pools on 10 sites across Lambeth. For the purposes of the assessment Fitness First Health Club, Horizons Health and Fitness, Marriott Leisure Club and the two Virgin Active clubs (Clapham and Streatham) pools have been excluded from the assessment because they are member only facilities and not available to the wider community and in some instances the pools are too small. Further, the availability of Brockwell Park Lido as a community facility is questionable, given the fact that it is not heated. It is, however, open all year round. It is worth noting that WNHLC is due to open in Summer 2014, so at the time of writing this report is not currently available.

Table 5.1: Swimming pools in Lambeth

Map ID	Site	Type	Lanes	Condition
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	Main/general	6	Above average
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Above average
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Above average
10	Brockwell Park Lido	Outdoor main/general	8	Above average
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	Main/general	6	Good
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Good
24	Fitness First Health Club (Streatham)	Main/general	3	Not assessed
29	Horizons Health & Fitness (Stockwell)	Main/general	5	Not assessed
42	Marriott Leisure Club	Main/general	4	Not assessed
71	Virgin Active Club (Clapham)	Main/general	2	Not assessed
72	Virgin Active Club (Streatham)	Main/general	2	Not assessed
73	Streatham Ice And Leisure Centre	Main/general	6	Good
73	Streatham Ice And Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Good

There is a cluster of three swimming pools towards the south west of the Borough (two of which are privately operated, the other being Streatham Ice and Leisure). The remaining pools are located towards the north of the Borough. There appears to be a potential gap in swimming pool provision in a line stretching from the south east to the mid-west of the Borough. Most pools are in or adjacent to areas of highest population density, except Brockwell Park Lido. The current stock of pools is generally considered a good standard with BRC having good water space but below average changing facilities.

Although Brockwell Park Lido is open all year round (12 noon-4pm in winter), it is not heated. It is managed by Fusion Leisure Limited on behalf of an independent Trust. Fusion Lifestyle has invested over £3million (including £500,000 funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund), in the Lido and has restored and improved the facility offer over the past couple of years; this work continues. Although it does offer some community use, by its unique nature it cannot be described as a community facility in the same way as an indoor swimming facility.

Community accessible pools

If we consider community accessible pools in the Borough (i.e. those pools where there are no restrictions to accessing the pool as a result of membership criteria and the unique nature of Brockwell Park Lido) it can be identified that there are challenges with respect to the distribution throughout the Borough. The map below shows the impact that WNHLIC has on the distribution of good quality pools within the Borough.

Figure 5.2: Community accessible pools by quality

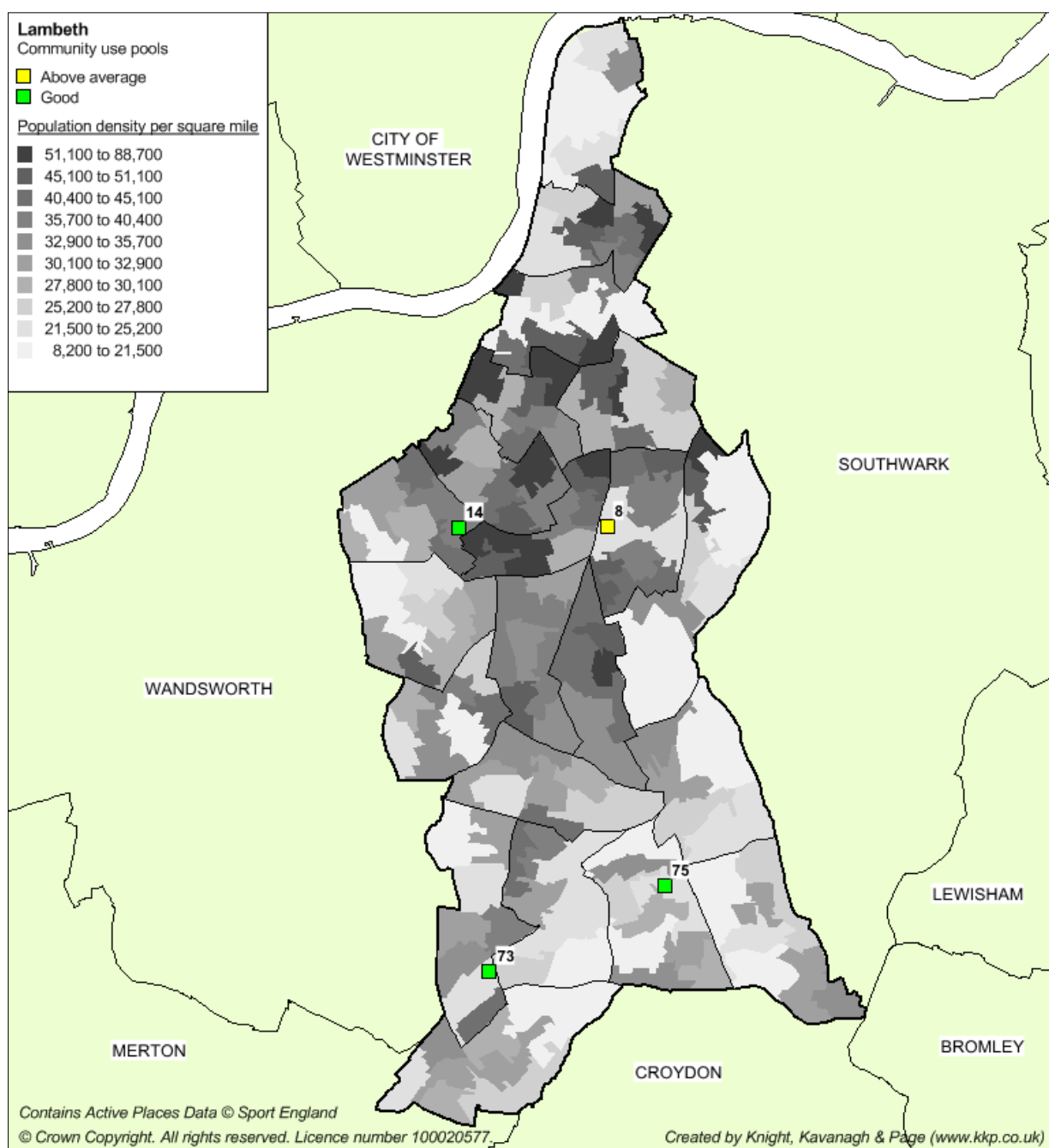


Table 5.2: Community accessible pools by quality

Map ID	Site	Type	Lanes	Condition
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	Main/general	6	Above average
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Above average
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Above average
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	Main/general	6	Good
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Good
73	Streatham Ice And Leisure Centre	Main/general	6	Good
73	Streatham Ice And Leisure Centre	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	Good
75	West Norwood Health & Leisure Centre	Yes	6	Good

Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2 indicate that three out of the four current swimming venues are rated as good with BRC above average.

The introduction of WNHLC in summer 2014 will increase the pool capacity by approximately 400 square metres. It also plugs a gap in the level of provision in the south east of the Borough.

Accessibility

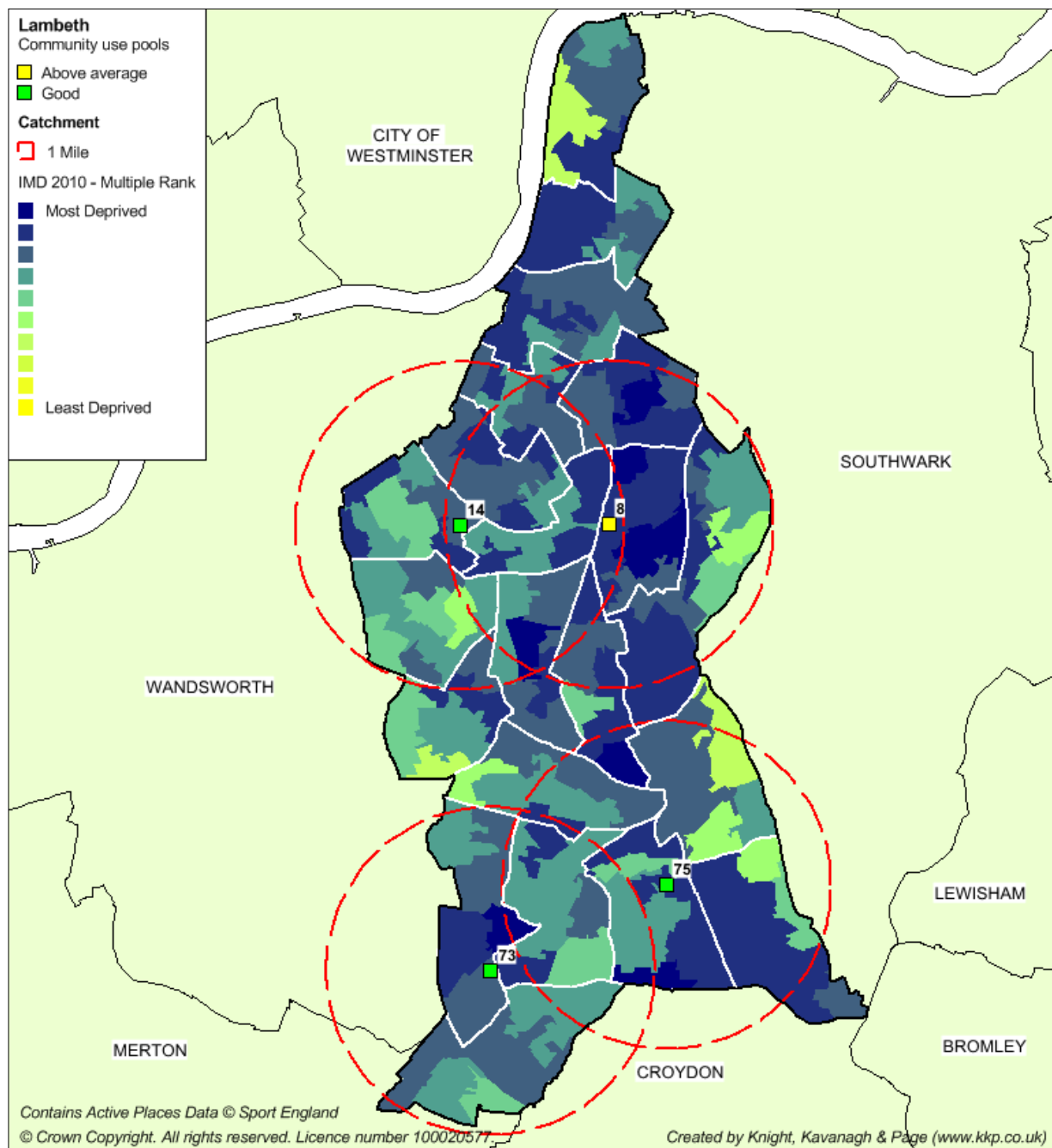
Physical

Appropriate walk and drive time accessibility standards can be applied to indoor sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision. The normal acceptable standard is to apply a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) /10-15 minutes for public transport and 20 minute drive time for accessing facilities. Consultation in Lambeth has confirmed that a 20 minute walk time is appropriate. For London, in particular, the importance of facilities being close to public transport should not be underestimated. Consultation with a range of people indicates that this is a major factor, for example, in the popularity of BRC.

Consultation in Lambeth has confirmed that, taking account of local need, 20 minute walk time is appropriate. Catchment mapping, based on an amalgamated 20 minute walk time has been adopted to analyse the adequacy of coverage of swimming pool provision across the Borough; it also helps to identify areas currently not served by existing swimming pools. In the main, the majority of the population is within 1 mile (20 minute walk time) of a swimming pool, although there are some key areas in the North of the Borough that have gaps in provision

Figure 5.3, overleaf shows the stock of community accessible swimming pools with an amalgamated 20 minute walk-time catchment area (including WNHLC).

Figure 5.3: Community accessible pools by IMD including WNHLC



As all of the pools are provided by the local authority, but operated through GLL (and not restricted by dual use agreements). Figure 5.3 and Table 5.3 indicate that nearly 25% of the population does not have access to a swimming pool (even after the opening of WNHLC) within a one mile catchment. This includes the three wards of Bishop's, Prince's and Oval and part of the highly deprived area of Herne Hill.

Table 5.3: IMD 2010 Population within/outwith 20 minute walk time radial catchment

IMD 2010 10% bands	Lambeth		Community use swimming pools catchment populations by IMD			
	Total population	% Population	persons inside catchment	% population inside	persons outside catchment	% population outside
00 - 10%	12,704	4.5%	12613	4.4%	91	0.0%
10 - 20%	92,271	32.4%	67883	23.9%	24388	8.6%
20 - 30%	90,222	31.7%	66176	23.3%	24046	8.5%
30 - 40%	59,258	20.8%	45377	16.0%	13881	4.9%
40 - 50%	17,488	6.1%	13425	4.7%	4063	1.4%
50 - 60%	7,401	2.6%	5937	2.1%	1464	0.5%
60 - 70%	5,140	1.8%	1203	0.4%	3937	1.4%
70 - 80%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
80 - 90%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
90 - 100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	284,484	100.0%	212614	74.7%	71870	25.3%

If we measure and profile the community within and outside of the catchment of a community accessible swimming pool we can see clearly that 74.7% of residents are within the 1 mile radial catchment of a swimming pool, leaving approximately 71,870 residents outside. However, 30% of the top 20% most deprived communities are outside of the catchment.

This would appear to be more significant in the north of the Borough where there is a clear gap in provision; although it should also be recognised that this area is slightly less densely populated.

Consideration is also given to the provision of swimming pools outside of the Lambeth boundary. It is clear that there is a healthy number of pools within a one mile radius of the boundary, but to some extent this is limited to the north of the Borough.

Consultation suggests that there is the potential development of a pool and fitness facility at 'Doon Street' and at the Downing Vauxhall development as part of a wider housing development. These developments have been proposed for a number of years, but there are no fixed plans as of yet. If pools are to be available for community use, the potential exists that it will meet some of the unmet demand in the north of the Borough.

Figure 5.4: Publicly accessible swimming pools within 1 mile catchment of Lambeth

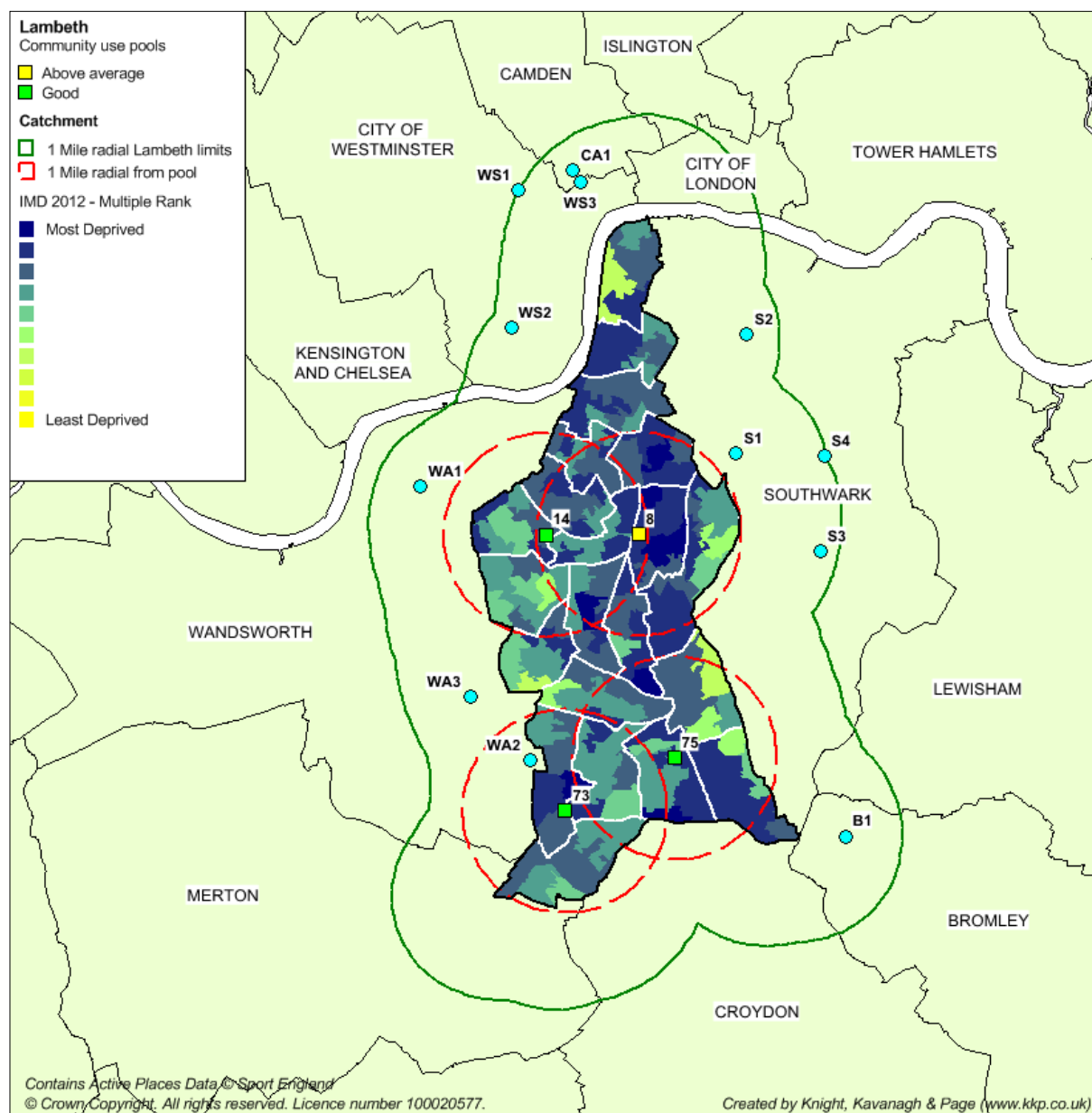


Table 5.4: Pay and Play pools outside of Lambeth, and within 1 mile of Lambeth limits

Map ID	Site	Type	Lanes	Local Authority
B1	Crystal Palace National Sports Centre	Main/General	8	Bromley
B1	Crystal Palace National Sports Centre	Main/General	6	Bromley
CA1	Oasis Sports Centre	Main/General	3	Camden
CA1	Oasis Sports Centre	Lido	3	Camden
S1	Camberwell Leisure Centre	Main/General	5	Southwark
S2	Darwin Court	Main/General	0	Southwark
S3	Dulwich Leisure Centre	Main/General	5	Southwark
S4	Peckham Pulse Healthy Living Centre	Main/General	6	Southwark
WA1	Latchmere Leisure Centre	Leisure Pool	4	Wandsworth
WA2	Tooting Bec Lido	Lido	0	Wandsworth
WA3	Balham Leisure Centre	Main/General	4	Wandsworth
WS1	Marshall Street Leisure Centre	Main/General	3	City Of Westminster
WS2	Queen Mother Sports Centre	Main/General	6	City Of Westminster
WS3	Covent Garden Fitness & Wellbeing Centre	Leisure Pool	2	City Of Westminster

5.3: Demand

Analysis of demand for swimming pools

The Sport England Facilities Planning Model identifies the following:

- ◀ The population of Lambeth is estimated to generate a demand for circa 21,800 visits a week in the peak period. In water space this equates to circa 3,600 square metres of water. When compared against the other London boroughs, Lambeth residents generate the joint sixth highest amount of demand.
- ◀ In Lambeth, more than 57% of the residents are estimated not to have access to a car. This percentage is significant as it means that nearly 60% of the Borough's residents are severely restricted in terms of how far they can realistically travel to use a swimming pool.

Unmet demand

- ◀ The FPM estimates that Unmet Demand equates to c. 325 square metres of water space across the whole of Lambeth. This equates to 6 lanes of a 25m swimming pool and is the joint sixth highest amount out of all the London Boroughs.
- ◀ The figure for Unmet Demand does not take account of the new swimming pools at WNHLC due to open in the near future. The amount of new water space at these pools, at 300 square metres, equates to nearly the same amount as the current level of Unmet Demand (325 square metres) and whilst it will meet some of the Unmet Demand from Lambeth's residents, it should not be assumed that the new water space will remove all of the Unmet Demand in Lambeth. The location of the new pool

will mean that it is outside the catchment of some residents, especially those that do not have access to a car.

- ◀ The highest areas of Aggregated Unmet Demand and therefore the most in need of additional provision are located in the north of the Borough near to Lilian Baylis School.

Used capacity

- ◀ The three existing public Swimming Pools in Lambeth are considered to be at 100% of capacity at peak times with 70% of visits coming from Lambeth residents.
- ◀ The model estimates that approximately 30% of the used capacity at the pools in Lambeth is therefore from non-residents. The reason for this is the wider choice experienced by residents of many of the surrounding boroughs who have better access to a car and that two of the public pools are located on the boundaries with neighbouring authorities and are therefore in the catchment area for some of their residents.
- ◀ The model estimates that approximately 11,600 visits are met at swimming pools in Lambeth (from both residents and non-residents of the Borough). Of this figure, 94% is estimated to occur at the public swimming pools and is estimated as follows:
 - Brixton Recreation Centre – 4,673 visits (40%).
 - Clapham Leisure Centre – 3,605 visits (31%).
 - Streatham Ice and Leisure Centre – 2,656 visits (23%).

The figures in this paragraph do not consider the new pools soon to open in WNHLC. It is also worth noting that the membership profile of the facilities (highlighted later within this report) shows a different split in potential use; but both reflect the significance of Brixton and the potential for growth at both Clapham and Streatham.

Conclusion of the FPM

The level of swimming provision in Lambeth has improved considerably in recent years with the opening of CLC and Streatham Ice and Leisure Centre. It will improve further with the opening of WNHLC later this year. However, Lambeth will still have a relatively small number of swimming pools compared to many London boroughs which reduces the level of choice experienced by residents, particularly the considerable number of residents who do not currently have access to a car. This will result in not all of the residents being able to have their swimming needs satisfied either inside the borough or outside of it.

NGB key issues

The following section identifies the consultation with the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA, the national governing body (NGB) of sport responsible for the administration and governance of the sport.

- ◀ As with most NGBs the key driver for the ASA is to increase participation, but it understands that it is dependent to a large extent on local providers.
- ◀ The ASA recognises that driving up participation rates in areas of high BME communities is particularly challenging.
- ◀ London, in general, is a priority area for the ASA. Due to population density it has the potential to contribute to participation growth. The ASA has a policy of developing Pool Partnership Programmes which includes a specific aquatic improvement plan.

GLL is considered a strong partner in driving up participation and supporting the ASA's initiatives.

- ◀ Several pools North of the River have closed in the past few years for refurbishment, which means that clubs from these pools have had to travel further afield to access water space. This has led to increased competition for water space in Lambeth.

Local consultation

The Partnerships, participation and performance is a formalised agreement which is developed between swimming providers and the ASA to develop an Aquatic improvement plan to meet the aims of the operators business needs. Work is currently ongoing to develop an aquatics network in Lambeth as well as establishing swimming Door Step clubs with Street Games. There are significant learn to swim programmes at all of the pools which are operated by GLL.

There are two main clubs that use the swimming clubs in Lambeth which are Streatham and Leander swimming clubs. Streatham SC is rebuilding having only recently moved back into the Borough with the reopening of the new pool. Leander SC is a Wandsworth based club that run sessions at CLC.

Table 5.5: Number of members in each Swimming Club

Streatham SC				Leander SC		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Total	72	68	69	228	241	247

Streatham swimming club

The Club is appreciative of the good quality new facilities it has access to and considers the pricing policy to be reasonable. As with many swimming clubs, it wants more training time and currently hires additional facilities in Croydon to supplement the Club offer to members. Before the redevelopment at Streatham, the Club had c.80 members (which significantly reduced throughout the redevelopment period), and since the re-opening has seen its membership increase from 40-50. It is clear that if the club grows it will need more water space and, to that end, is investigating whether it can have time at the new WNHLC. In order for the club to continue to grow it must ensure good communication and partnership working with the swim lesson programme organised by GLL.

Leander Swimming Club

Leander Swimming Club is a growing club which uses facilities across a number of London boroughs, including LB Lambeth. The Club offers a range of activities from learn to swim programmes and Sportivate through to national standard swimming. Consultation with the Club suggests that it has good links with local schools but that the level of swimming in Lambeth is poor. It is keen to increase its time in Lambeth swimming facilities but has been unable to achieve this. A further concern is that the Club does not have a competition pool which it can use, so all galas and events have to be undertaken at away facilities.

5.4: Challenges

The consultation undertaken during this study has identified the following challenges:

- ◀ LB Lambeth is the main provider of water space in the Borough. Indeed, it is the only provider of community accessible water space within the Borough.
- ◀ The management of the facilities is with GLL, with which the Council has a good and transparent relationship.
- ◀ Low car ownership across the Borough impacts on the accessibility of the swimming pools to 25% of the population which do not live within one mile radius of a pool.
- ◀ The North of the Borough is particularly deficient in water space.
- ◀ The introduction of NWHLC will not alleviate all the unmet demand for swimming in the Borough.
- ◀ The age and condition of BRC suggests that it is time for the Council to make a decision on the future investment in the facility. Any redevelopment of the existing swimming pool and associated infrastructure is likely to result in it being out of action for a significant length of time, which will have a detrimental effect on participation rates in the Borough.

Therefore there is a need to:

- ◀ Identify the detailed options for the refurbishment or replacement of BRC.
- ◀ Consider how to ensure access to swimming pools within the Borough if the pools at BRC are closed for a significant period of time during any wider re-development of the Centre.
- ◀ Consider if the development of swimming pools at Doon Street, in the North of the Borough and the proposed 30/60 South Lambeth Road development will be community accessible or if community access can be negotiated through the Planning process.
- ◀ This has the potential to provide additional water space in an area which is deficient in water space and which has high levels of deprivation.
- ◀ Protect the current supply of water space as a minimum; especially at BRC.

5.5 Summary: supply and demand analysis

In summary, the above consultation and analysis would indicate that LB Lambeth is in the following position with regards to its swimming pool provision:

- ▶ There are eight publicly accessible pools across five sites, which will rise to 10 pools across six sites with the opening of WNHLC in Summer 2014.
- ▶ The level of swimming provision in Lambeth has both increased and improved considerably in recent years with the opening of CLC and Streatham Ice and Leisure Centre.
- ▶ It is still considered to have a relatively small number of swimming pools compared to other London boroughs, which reduces the level of choice of residents, especially those which do not have access to a car.
- ▶ The condition of the pools is generally good. Even though BRC is rated as 'above average' this masks some significant backlog maintenance issues. The cost of running and maintaining a facility of this age will continue to increase considerably over the coming years.
- ▶ It is, therefore, essential to get the planning right for upgrading or replacing BRC.
- ▶ The FPM estimates that Unmet Demand equates to c. 325 square metres of water space across the whole of Lambeth. This equates to 6 lanes of a 25m swimming pool and is the joint sixth highest amount out of all the London Boroughs.
- ▶ The opening of WNHLC is estimated not to satisfy the unmet demand fully as the location of the new pool will mean that it is outside the catchment of some residents, especially those that do not have access to a car.
- ▶ The analysis indicates that there is still a lack of accessible swimming facilities in the North of the Borough, although the potential exists that the Doon Street development could address some of this. In addition, there is a proposal for an increase in student accommodation at 30/60 South Lambeth Road which also has proposal for a swimming pool.
- ▶ The model also estimates that approximately 30% of the used capacity at the pools in Lambeth is from non-residents.
- ▶ The projected increase in population will put further pressure on swimming facilities, especially given the increase in the older age groups who are often key user groups of pools.
- ▶ GLL is reported to be offering a comprehensive learn to swim programme. Some clubs report limited communication with GLL management in relation to transition from lessons and additional water time.
- ▶ There is a crunch at peak times with all sectors of the community competing for water space at the same time.
- ▶ Consideration will need to be given to the longer term sustainability of swimming at BRC to ensure it remains fit for purpose and presents a high quality swimming offer in line with newer facilities
- ▶ Consideration will need to be given to ensuring that community use of swimming facilities is available should the Doon Street development go ahead in the North of the Borough.

PART 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS GYMS

A health & fitness facility is normally defined by a minimum of 20 stations of static fitness equipment within a single fitness suite.

6.1: Supply

Quantity

There have been a number of changes in the provision of health and fitness facilities in Lambeth, essentially as a direct result of the new leisure centres at Clapham and Streatham and the proposed opening of WNHLC.

Figure 6.1: Health and fitness facilities in Lambeth (population density)

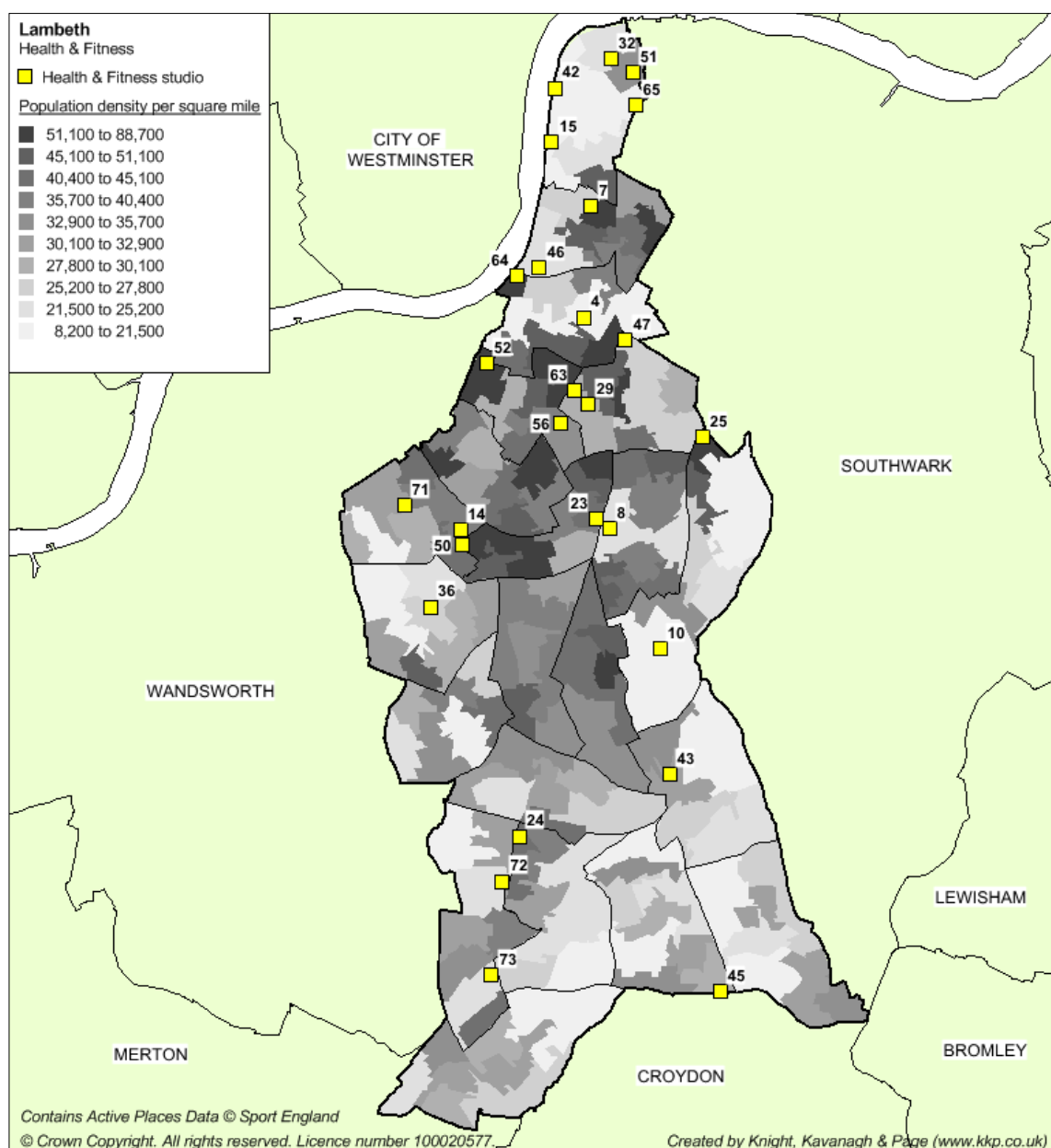


Table 6.1: Health and fitness facilities in LB Lambeth

Map ID	Site	Stations
7	Black Prince Community Hub	64
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	110
10	Brockwell Park Lido	100
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	100
15	Dunhill Fitness Centre	31
23	Fitness First Health Club (London Brixton)	75
24	Fitness First Health Club (London Streatham)	96
25	Flaxman Sports Centre	74
29	Horizons Health & Fitness Club (Stockwell)	27
32	Kclsu Fitness	52
42	Marriott Leisure Club (London County Hall)	117
43	Mckenzie Boxing Fitness	10
46	Paris Gymnasium	94
47	Pure Gym (London Oval)	220
50	Soho Gyms (Clapham)	53
51	Soho Gyms (Waterloo)	150
52	South Bank Club	100
63	The Gym (London Stockwell)	170
64	The Gym (London Vauxhall)	170
65	The Gym (London Waterloo)	119
71	Virgin Active Club (Clapham)	80
72	Virgin Active Club (Streatham)	150
56	Platanos College	18
4	Archbishop Tenisons School	15
36	Lambeth Academy	30
45	Norwood School	15
73	Streatham Ice And Leisure Centre	100
75	West Norwood Health And Leisure Centre	N/A

In addition the following sites have been discounted from the analysis as a result of them having fewer than 20 stations:

- ◀ Archbishop Tenisons School
- ◀ McKenzie Boxing Fitness
- ◀ Norwood School
- ◀ Platanos High School

The largest community health and fitness facility is located at BRC (110 stations); CLC (100 stations) and Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre (100 stations). In addition, WNHLC is due to open in Summer 2014 with 100 stations. However, it is worth stating that BRC's fitness facility is not purpose built like the newer facilities. It is housed at the top of the facility, away from the entrance, whereas the others are at the front of the facility, in order to maximise income generation.

In total the assessment has identified 28 fitness facilities with 2,340 static fitness stations. The majority of fitness facilities are located from mid Lambeth to the North of the Borough with only six sites located in South of the Borough. Bishops ward has five health and fitness studios alone and it also has a relatively low population (compared with the rest of the Borough). This suggests that these facilities are catering more to commuters than to the resident population. There are a number of the main commercial fitness operators in Lambeth including Fitness First, Soho, Virgin Active, Pure Gym, The Gyms, Paris and Marriott. These seven operators provide over 1,500 fitness stations between them. They provide access on a restricted membership basis and even those that have competitive prices and purport to be inclusive do not necessarily offer access to those from the more disadvantaged parts of the community, or indeed those with health issues.

Community accessible fitness facilities

Taking into account those facilities that offer pay and play and are deemed to be truly community accessible; we can identify that these are operated, in the main, by GLL which offers pay and play options and discounted membership options for Leisure Card holders and the over 60's.

Again, there tends to be a predominance of community use facilities in the middle and North of the Borough with only Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre currently operate towards the South of the District. The addition of WNHLC looks to be a valuable addition to the availability of health and fitness facilities across the Borough.

Figure 6.2: Community health and fitness facilities in Lambeth (population density)

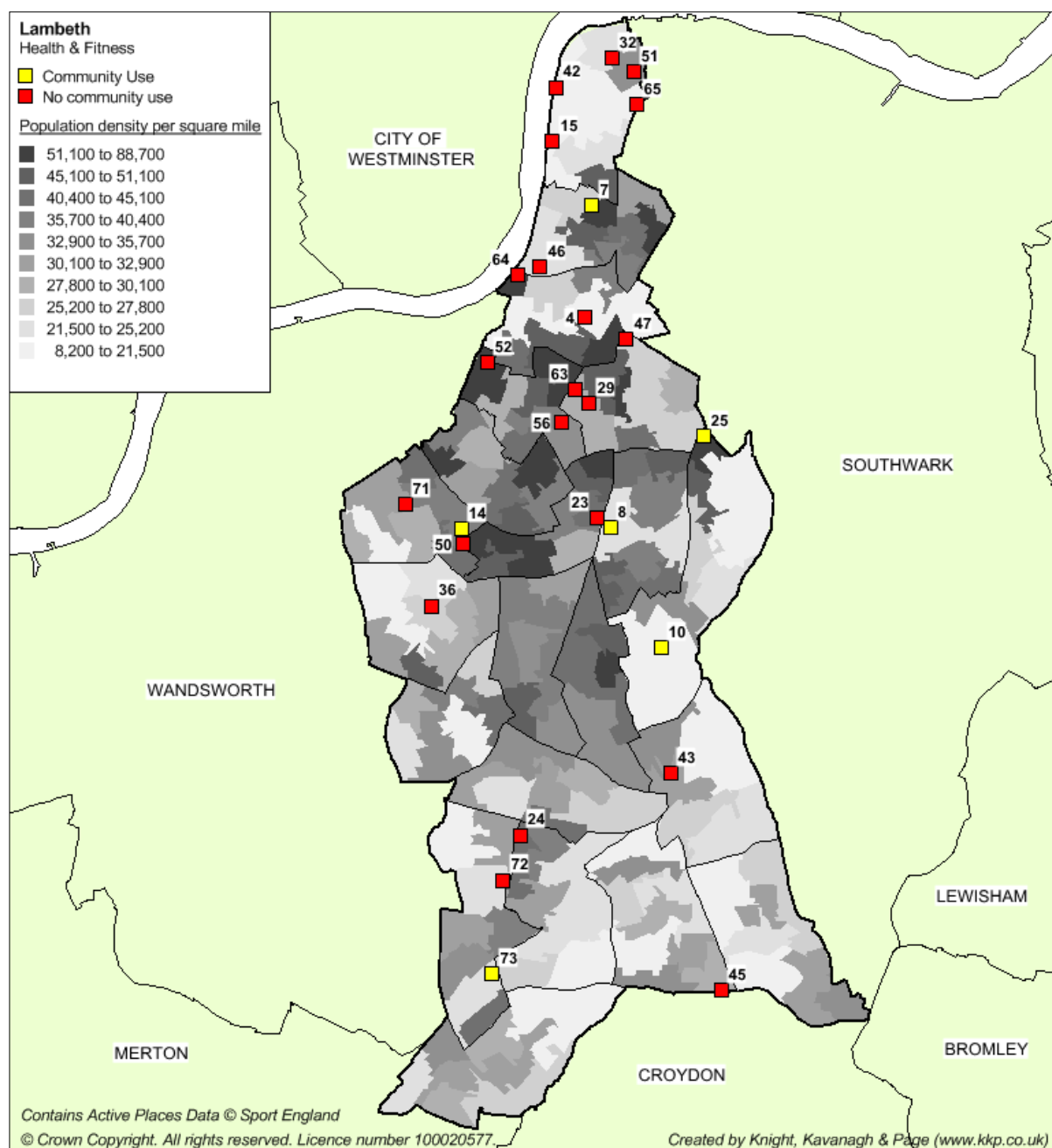


Table 6.2: Health and fitness facilities in Lambeth (population density)

Map ID	Site	Stations	Condition	Access
7	Black Prince Community Hub	64	Above average	Pay and Play
8	Brixton Recreation Centre	110	Above average	Pay and Play
14	Clapham Leisure Centre	100	Good	Pay and Play
25	Flaxman Sports Centre	74	Below average	Pay and Play
73	Streatham Ice & Leisure Centre	100	Good	Pay and Play

The five facilities which are managed by GLL on behalf of LB Lambeth are spread throughout the Borough. Flaxman is on the border with Southwark and tends to service a niche market of body builders and is situated in an area of high population density. The other LB Lambeth facilities are not situated in the areas of highest population density. BRC appears to service a wide catchment area due to the good transport links and although not in an area of high population, CLC is next to such an area.

Quality

The majority of health and fitness facilities assessed are rated as above average or good with FLC the only facility which is considered below average. These facilities tend to form the basis for club/centre memberships and are often the key attraction for customers; therefore these areas tend to be the focus for continued investment. The new sites at the three leisure centres (including WNHLC) demonstrate the Council's commitment to health and fitness in the Borough.

As with swimming pools and sports halls, the key challenge for health and fitness is the future provision at BRC. This has been a key health and fitness facility managed by GLL and has been relocated within the facility and incrementally increased in size over the years. It is clear that there is a huge market for health and fitness facilities in Lambeth and other private centres are also increasing their market share. It is very important that any future redevelopment of BRC needs to include a substantial health and fitness offer. It is also important that fitness needs to be more visible than it is now.

Another key challenge for the Council is the future provision of Flaxman Sports Centre. The facility accommodates a niche client group; predominantly heavy weights users and is not as good quality as the Council's other health and fitness facilities. It is clear that the facility serves a proportion of the local community and there is clear demand for this type of provision. However, the Council has a distinct challenge in that the facility operates at a deficit; potentially as a result of its facility mix and poor quality. Therefore, the future investment decisions at Flaxman need to be considered within the context of its financial potential and the distinct communities it serves alongside the proposals for BRC (i.e. the provision of Flaxman has enabled BRC to expand its membership)

6.2: Demand

In order to identify the adequacy of the quantity of provision a demand calculation has been developed, based on an assumption that 'UK penetration rates' will increase slightly in the future. In addition, population increases are applied to demand to calculate whether current supply will also meet future demand.

Table 6.3: Analysis of demand for health and fitness provision

	Current (2011)	Future (2016)	Future (2021)
Adult population	304,481	320,739	335,013
UK average penetration rate	12%	13%	14%
Number of potential members	36,537	41,696	46,901
Number of visits per week (1.5 per member)	54,805	62,544	70,352
% of visits in peak time	65	65	65
Number of visits in peak time (equivalent to no. of stations required i.e. no. of visits/30 peak hours visits)*	1,187	1,355	1,524

*The above excludes any comfort factor for fitness suites at the peak time which accounts for the over provision in the number of stations.

Lambeth currently has a total of 2,340 fitness stations across all 25 sites. Based on the average national UK penetration rate, both at present and in the future (2011, 2016 and 2021) demand appears to be more than fully catered for. However, the above figures do not account for the need for a comfort factor to deal with fluctuations in demand, even within the peak period. It also does not account for the fact that the location of fitness suites does not always relate to the location of residents. This is clearly demonstrated in the north of Lambeth where there are a number of fitness suites that concentrate on providing facilities for commuters and workers in the area.

It is clear that there are distinct roles within the fitness market across the facility infrastructure in the Borough. The high-cost end of the market is catered for with the larger commercial health and fitness facilities such as Marriot Virgin Active and Soho Gyms. Below this there is a real blurring of the lines between what were the mid-range commercial operators and the lower cost public leisure offer. This blurring has occurred as a result of public leisure operators developing an improved quality offer (such as at Clapham and Streatham leisure centres) and the introduction of low-cost commercial fitness facilities (e.g. The Gym).

However, it is also clear that the public fitness offer is not only aligned to providing a high quality fitness experience, it also supports a range of health and well-being initiatives for residents with longer term limiting illness and weight management issues. Additionally, it is also important to note that the provision of a high quality fitness offer is instrumental in enabling the public leisure market to minimise the cost of leisure facilities to the public purse. Therefore, it is also clear that linked to any future facility redevelopment the provision of high quality affordable fitness facilities should always be considered as a key element of the proposed facility mix / design.

6.3 Summary of health and fitness facilities

In summary, the above consultation and analysis would indicate that LB Lambeth is in the following position with regards to its health and fitness provision:

- ◀ There are 25 sites, providing at least 2,340 fitness stations in Lambeth
- ◀ There are a range of small scale fitness facilities (e.g. at schools) that have been excluded from the analysis.
- ◀ There are a wide range of commercial and private providers in the Borough which ensures relatively equitable access.
- ◀ Lambeth has a number of the major health and fitness operators in the Borough, providing an extensive fitness offer; although these tend to serve the more affluent areas and commuters in the north of the Borough.
- ◀ Lambeth also has the low-cost fitness providers operating across the Borough.
- ◀ The quality of facilities is generally good and reflects the saleable value of this type of facility.
- ◀ The community accessible fitness offer serves the main population centres of the Borough.
- ◀ The reach of the main community accessible fitness facilities in Lambeth appears to be good, with facilities like BRC, Streatham and CLCs having high levels of membership
- ◀ It is also recognised that Streatham and Clapham fitness facilities are still growing their membership and we would expect this to continue for at least another two years.
- ◀ Data from the BPH suggests that it has low membership but it does have the potential of supporting access to health and fitness facilities to the wider population in the North of the Borough.
- ◀ FLC serves a niche market of body builders and is in an area of high population.
- ◀ The reach of BRC is significant and as such has a much more even spread of users from across all of the deprivation bands.
- ◀ It is also recognised that new and soon to be opened facilities at WNHLC will drive further activity from the local community and it is likely that this will lead to a growth in memberships and increasing market share for the Council owned facilities.

PART 7: FACILITY MEMBERSHIP AND USAGE

In order to determine the reach and significance of specific facilities raw data provided by GLL on users of facilities across Lambeth was analysed. This analysis enables us to identify the home location of all registered users over a three month period. This usage not only includes health and fitness members, but also swimming lesson members, sports course members, sports hall users and all other users that have activated their membership card over the analysis period.

Figure 7.1 indicates the wide area that members travel to use all the facilities from both outside and inside the Borough. Patterns of travel can be discerned from the map with the majority of members of CLC from the West; members of Streatham mainly from the South and West; and BRC members travelling from North to South to access the facilities.

Figure 7.1: All GLL Lambeth club members over a three month period

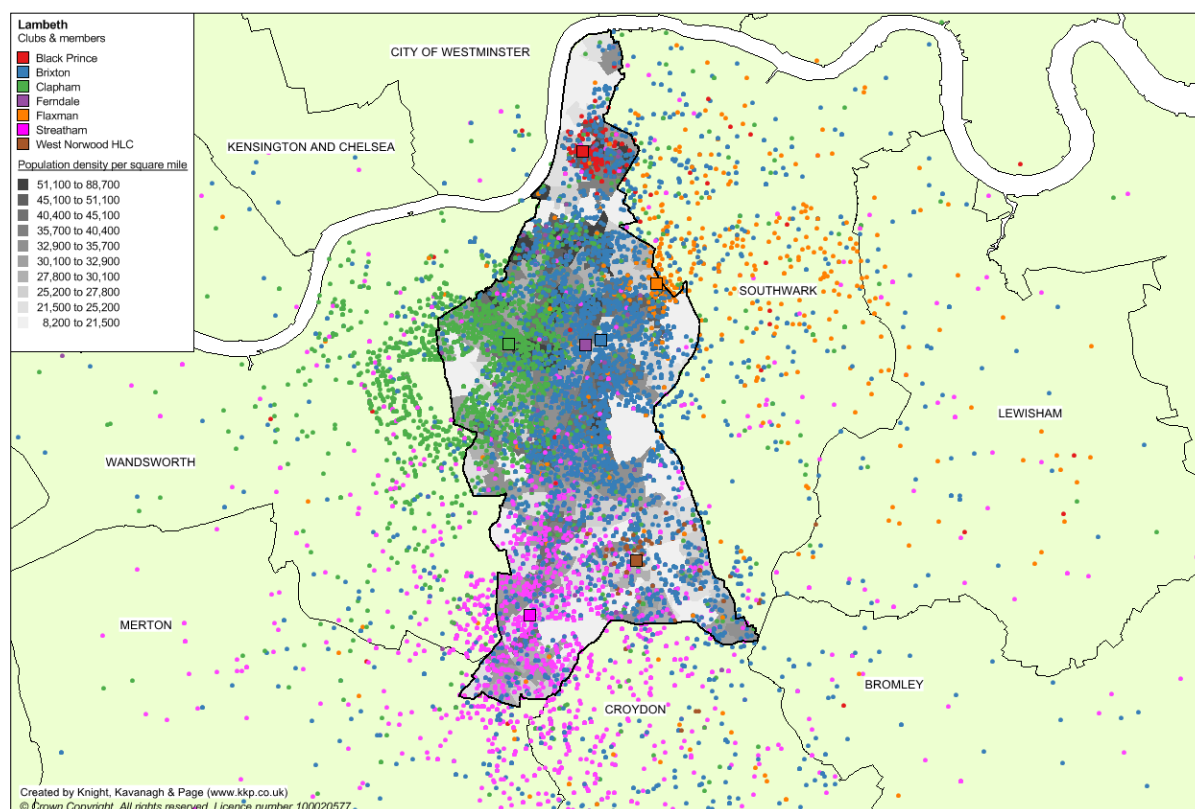
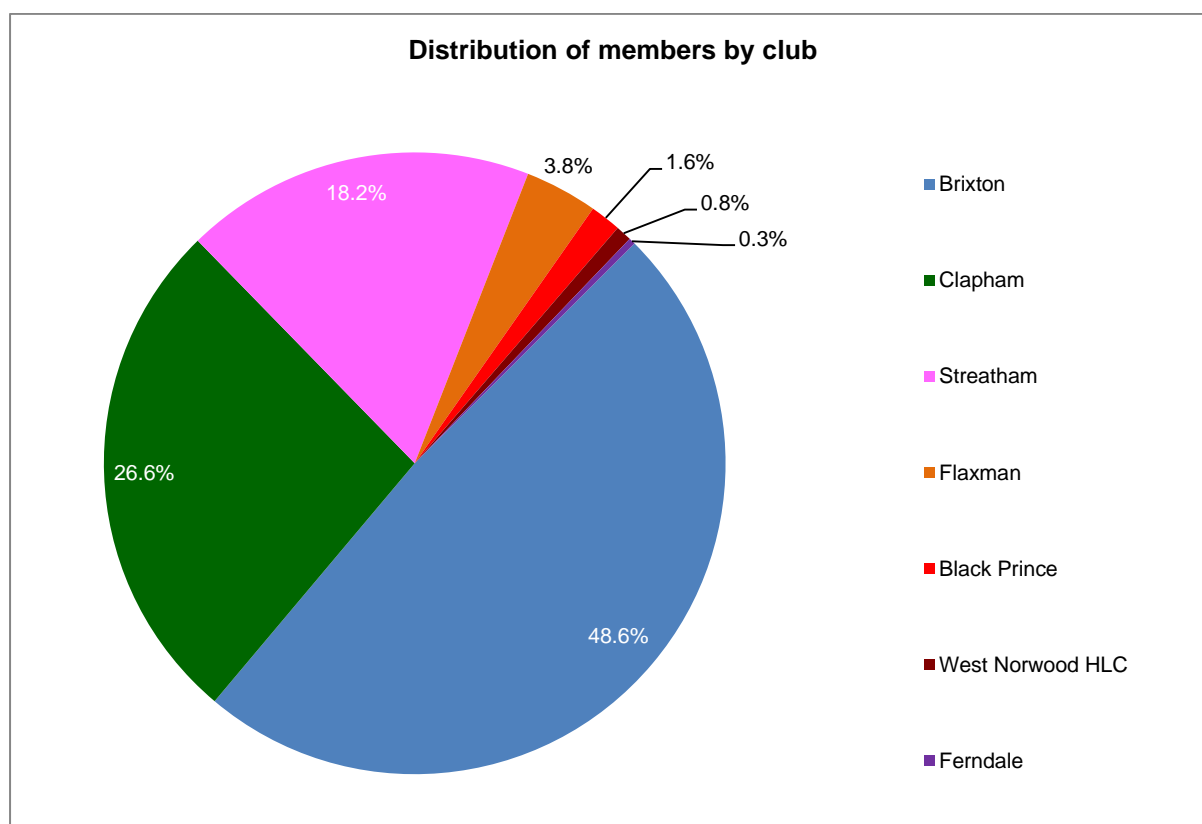


Table 7.1: Percentage share of GLL club membership

Home Club	Members	%
Brixton Recreation Centre	11,051	48.6%
Clapham Leisure Centre	6,038	26.6%
Streatham Ice Rink & Leisure Centre	4,145	18.2%
Flaxman	859	3.8%
Black Prince Hub	365	1.6%
West Norwood HLC	188	0.8%
Ferndale Leisure Centre	78	0.3%
Total	22,724	100.0%

In mapping the usage over the three month period it is clear that BRC has the largest reach into the Lambeth Community. It remains the key facility for the Borough, drawing in nearly 50% of the total membership. The Centre draws many of its users from the north and centre of the Borough. CLC also draws one quarter of the membership. It will be interesting to note if Streatham Ice Rink & Leisure Centre increases its market share as it becomes more established as well as noting the effect the opening of WNHLHC affects the current membership when it opens later in 2014.

Figure 7.2: chart to indicate percentage share of GLL membership



Membership data of Brixton Recreation Centre

Figure 7.3: Brixton Recreation Centre members by location

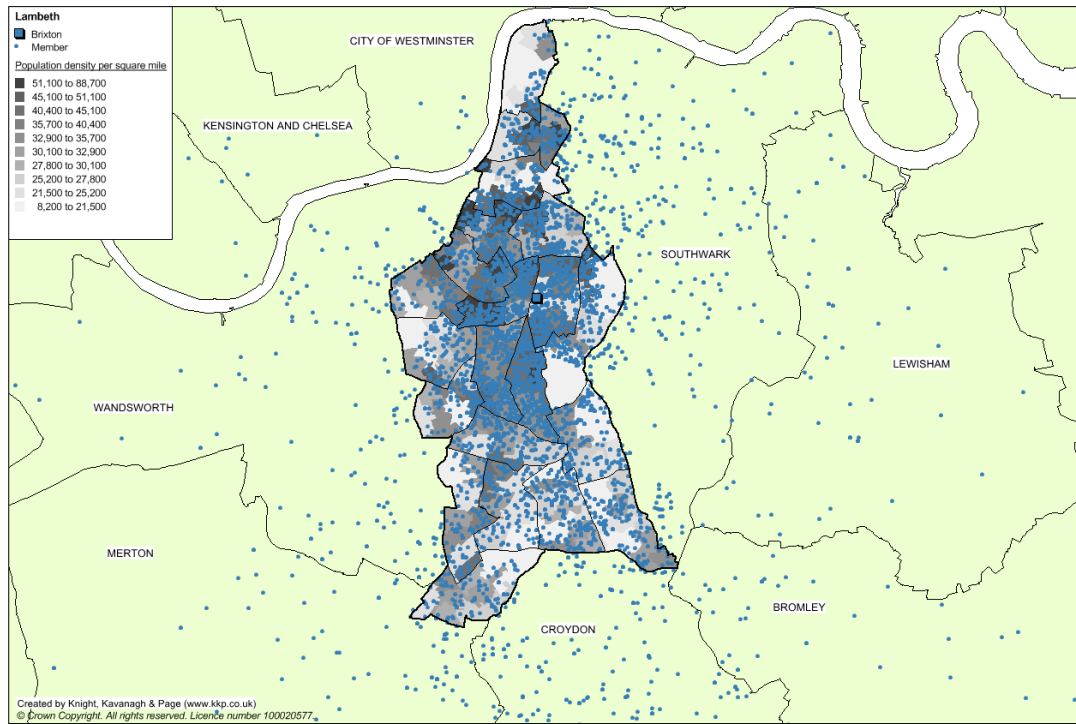


Figure 7.3 indicates the membership spread for BRC only. As identified above BRC has 48.6% of the total membership for Lambeth facilities. Of that, 88.2 % are Lambeth residents with 11.8% travelling from outside the Borough. This suggests that BRC is a significant facility both to residents and non-residents alike which is probably due to a range of factors including its location next to the underground station and good bus routes and the mix of activity areas within the facility.

Membership data of Clapham Leisure Centre

Figure 7.4: Clapham Leisure Centre members by location

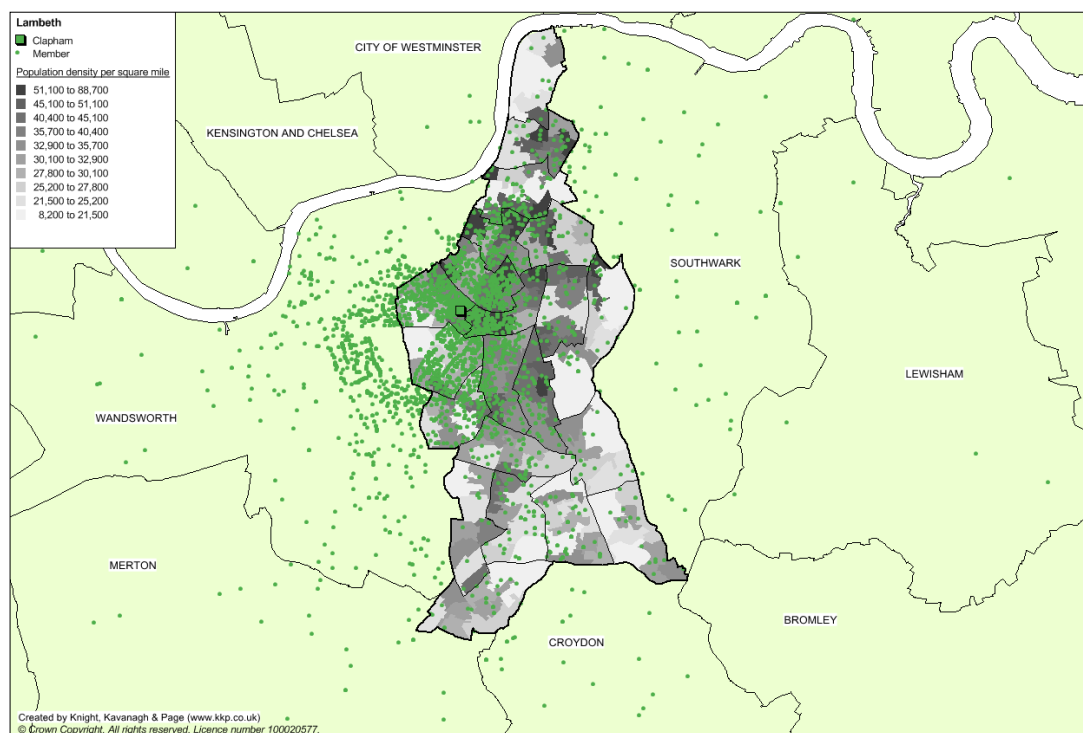


Figure 7.4 indicates the membership spread for CLC only. As identified above CLC has 26.6% of the total membership for Lambeth facilities. Of that membership nearly four fifths (79.31%) is a Lambeth resident with one fifth (20.8%) travelling from outside the Borough. The vast majority of its members also come from the West of the Borough and beyond suggesting that travel and access from this area is easier. The significance of BRC also affects the level of membership from the East. As a reasonably new facility (opened in 2012) the facility's membership is still growing and we would anticipate that it increases its share of the overall Lambeth membership.

Membership data of Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre

Streatham Ice Rink & Leisure Centre opened in November 2013 and it is clear that its membership levels are in their infancy and are expected to increase significantly over the next two years.

Figure 7.5: Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre members by location

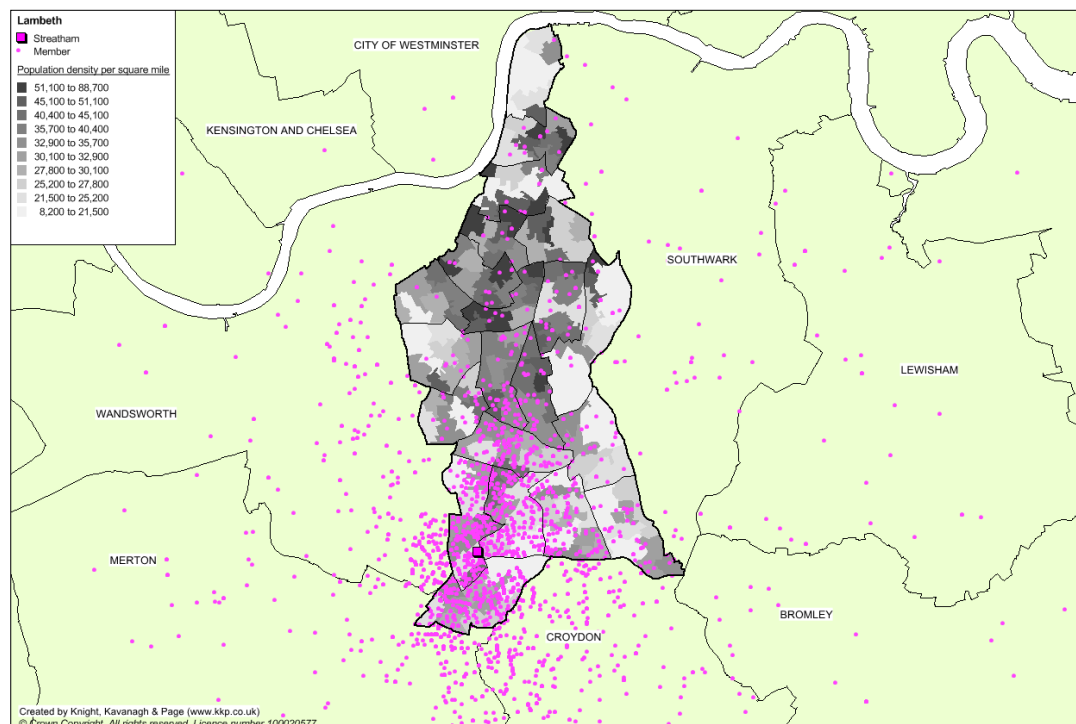
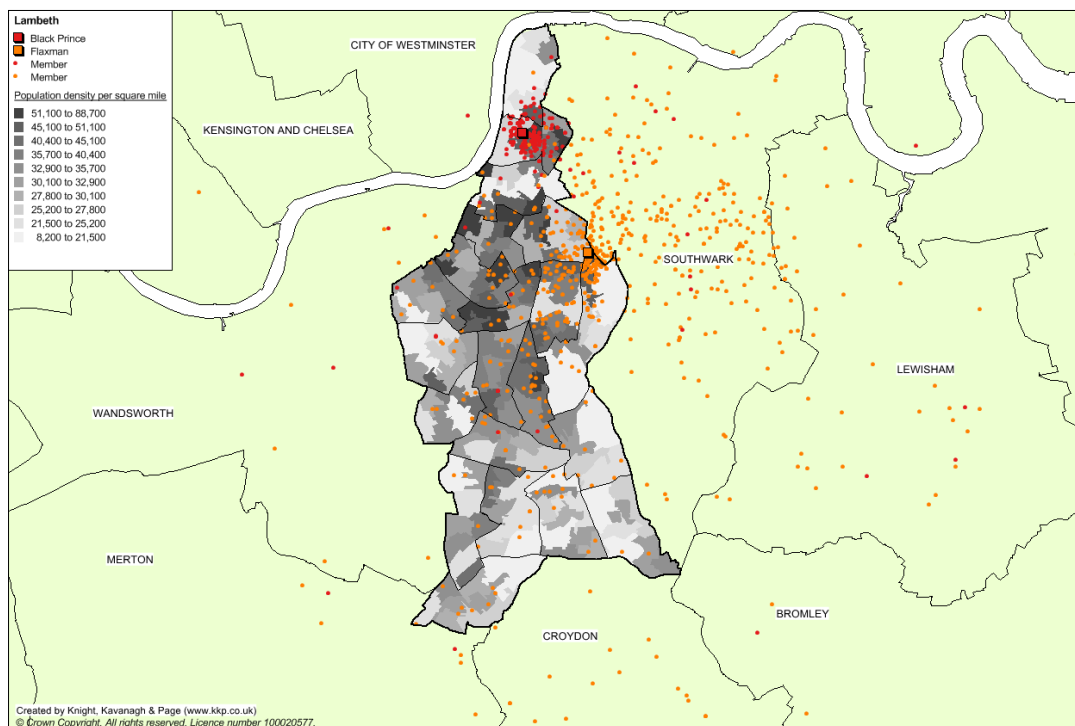


Figure 7.5 indicates the membership spread for Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre only. As identified this facility has 18.2% of the total membership for Lambeth facilities. Of that membership nearly 70% is a Lambeth resident with just over 30% travelling from outside the Borough. This suggests that this facility is pulling in a significant number of people from outside the boundary and is similar to both Brixton and Clapham centres in this respect. This is likely to be due to a variety of factors including its facility mix (in particular the ice rink is likely to pull from further afield) and it is relatively close to the Borough boundary.

Membership data of Flaxman Leisure Centre and the Black Prince Hub

Figure 7.6 indicates the membership spread for both Flaxman and the BPH. Flaxman has 3.6% of the total membership and the BPH has 1.8%.

Figure 7.6: Flaxman and Black Prince members by location



Of its 3.6% of the total membership, Flaxman has approximately half of its membership based within Lambeth (50.86%) and half outside of the Borough (49.14%). This is not surprising given the location of this facility which is located on the boundary with LB Southwark.

The BPH tends to be a more Lambeth orientated facility with just over four fifths (83%) of its membership residing in Lambeth and 16.25% living outside of the Borough. BPH has some strong competition with regard to commercial health and fitness providers; in addition, it has an activity programme which focuses primarily on basketball in its sports halls, which could account for the relatively low membership levels at the facility.

Deprivation and membership data

Figure 7.7: Members of facilities set against IMD

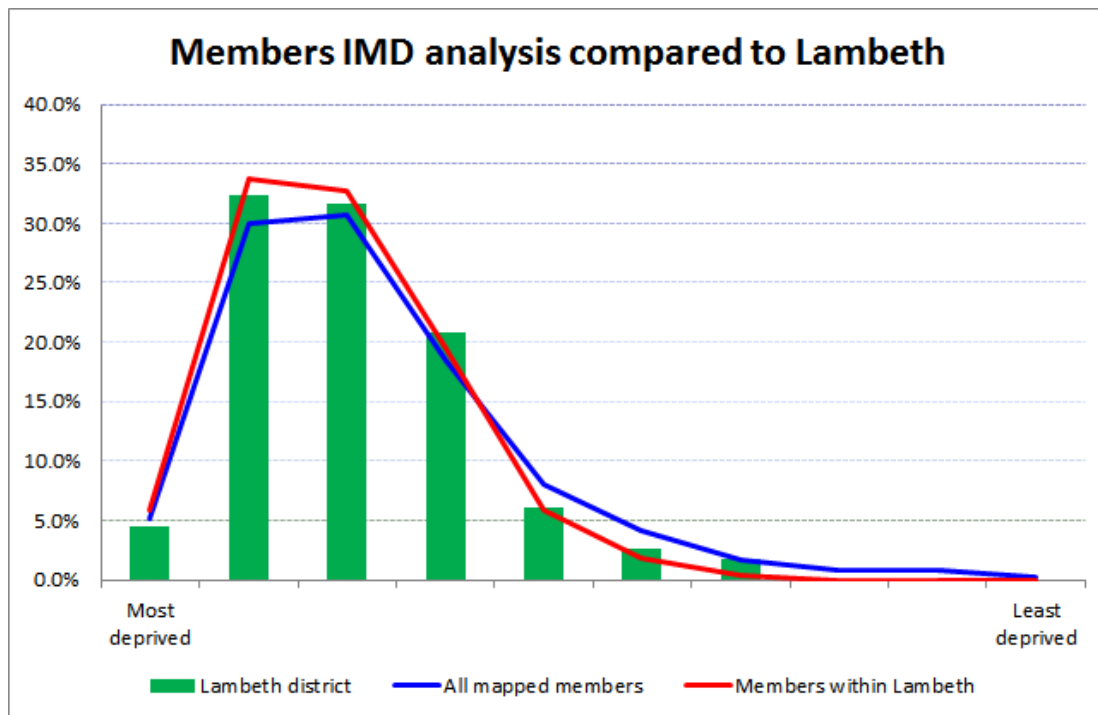
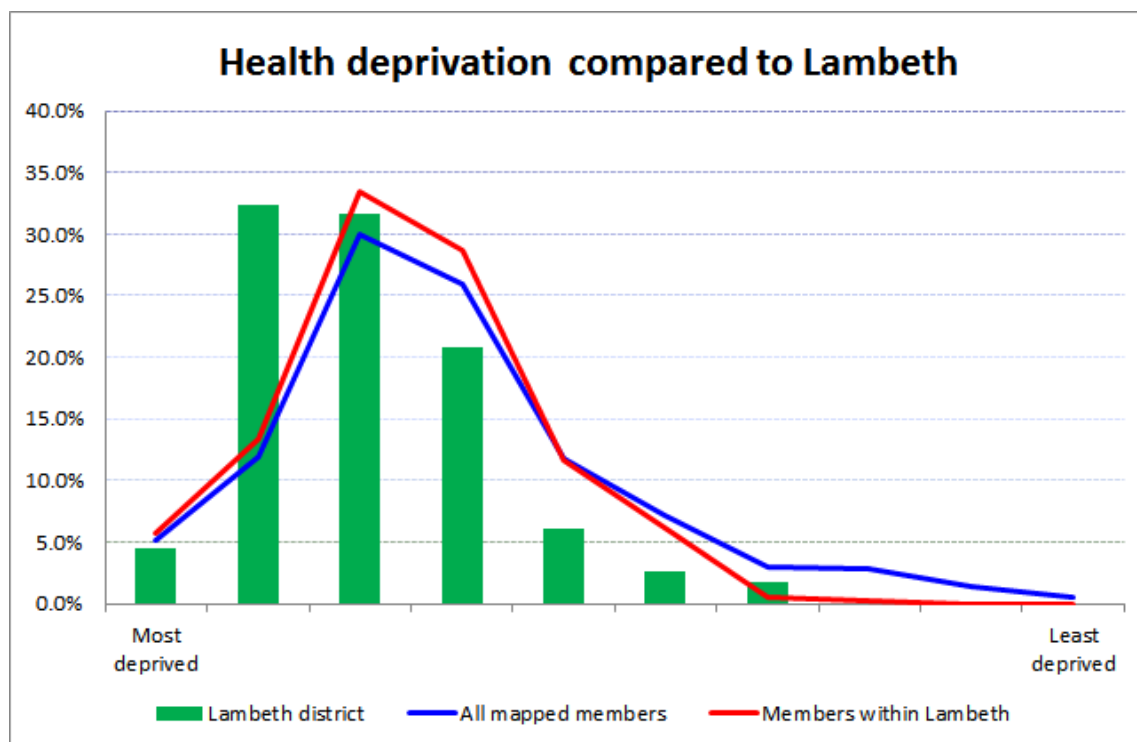


Figure 7.7 indicates that membership at facilities broadly reflects the population with regard to IMD with slightly more members in Lambeth residing in the top 30% of deprivation compared with all members.

Figure 7.8: Membership of facilities set against health deprivation



A key driver for the Council is to ensure that community sports facilities serve the needs of all residents and contribute to the wider health inequalities and well-being focus of the Council. As such we have analysed the users at each facility (all users and Lambeth residents) based on the health ranking of their postcode.

The analysis indicates that a significant proportion of people within the most 'health' deprived communities are not accessing facilities across the Borough. This is despite programmes designed to encourage healthy lifestyles such as GP referrals and Ready Steady Go programmes. Therefore, consideration will need to be given to how facilities can contribute more to engaging with a greater proportion of the health deprived communities.

Usage of facilities by Lambeth and non-Lambeth residents

Figure 7.9 indicates the usage of facilities by residents and non-residents of LB Lambeth. Given that BRC has the highest reported usage of all the facilities (based on membership), its importance to Lambeth residents is amplified by the high proportion of users which come from within the Borough. CLC has one fifth of its membership from outside the Borough, and Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre has over 30% using the facility from outside the Borough (not surprising given the presence of Ice, which is likely to attract from a wider population base). The location of Flaxman on the border with Southwark is clearly noted with half of its usage from within and half from outside the Borough.

Figure 7.9: Pictorial representation of membership LB Lambeth facilities

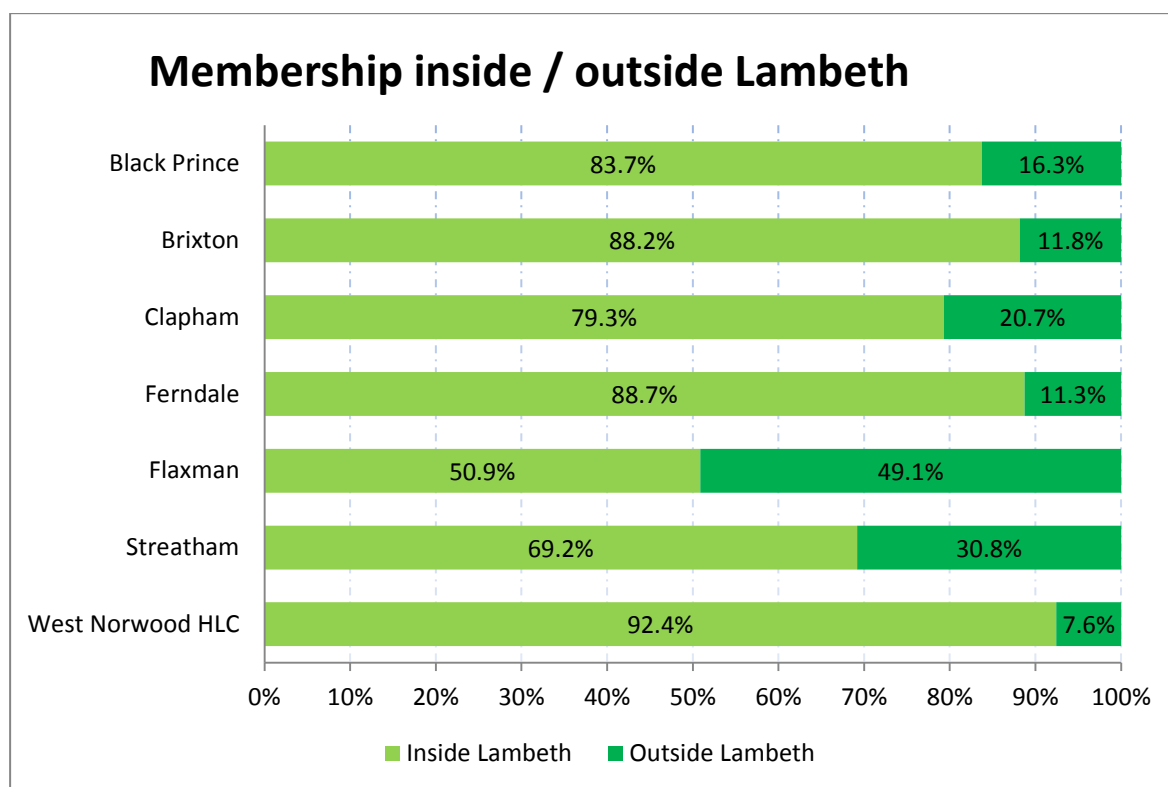
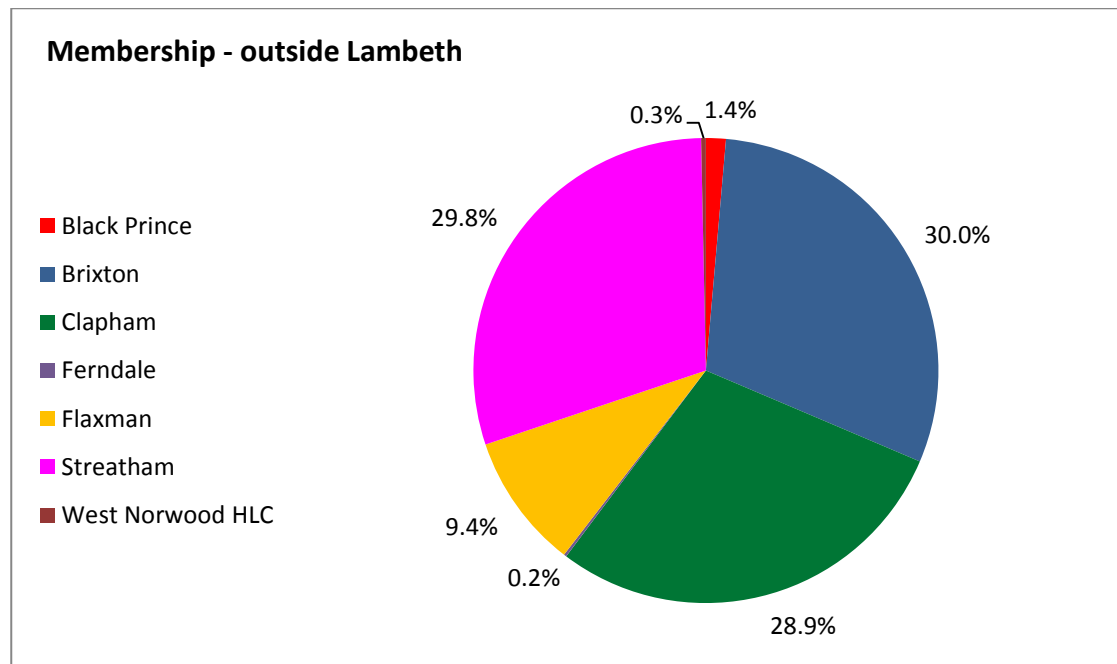


Figure 7.10 : Membership of facilities from outside of LB Lambeth

Figure 7.10 indicates the use of LB Lambeth facilities from members who reside outside the Borough. The figures indicate that Brixton, Clapham and Streatham leisure centres have similar numbers visiting which is c. 30%. Nearly 10% of the total membership who reside outside of the Borough use Flaxman Leisure Centre, with usage at the BPH very limited from outside the borough.



Usage of facilities by age

The table below identifies the membership data by age profile. The highlighted cells are ones which appear to have significant usage compared to other age groups at that particular facility. For example, BRC has a particularly high membership from 5 – 19 year olds suggesting that the centre caters for this age group by its facilities and programme mix. Given that BRC has a Kids Zone, this is not unexpected. CLC has a high membership in the 5-9 age group (suggesting that swimming lessons are successful); it also has a high membership in the 25-34 age groups, suggesting high use of fitness facilities (as these are relatively new and of high quality). The numbers within each age group for FLC are considerably lower than the three main leisure facilities but indicate that it is dominated by 25-44 year olds. Streatham has a particularly high 5-9 membership, again suggesting that swimming lessons are a key activity.

Table 7.2: Membership data by age profile

Gender	Black Prince	Brixton	Clapham	Flaxman	Streatham	West Norwood HLC	Grand Total
Female	122	5,936	3,062	150	2,294	108	11,732
Male	243	5,115	2,976	709	1,851	80	10,992
Grand Total	365	11,051	6,038	859	4,145	188	22,724
Age Band	Black Prince	Brixton	Clapham	Flaxman	Streatham	West Norwood HLC	Grand Total
0 to 4		548	530		398	43	1,519
5 to 9	1	1,929	943	5	892	74	3,844
10 to 14	1	1,444	301	10	432	5	2,196
15 to 19	24	1,189	252	42	172		1,681
20 to 24	64	551	415	87	195	2	1,317
25 to 29	85	970	908	167	335	7	2,478
30 to 34	58	860	745	152	373	8	2,198
35 to 39	34	744	476	107	320	16	1,702
40 to 44	33	640	373	106	250	5	1,413
45 to 49	26	623	280	87	200	4	1,228
50 to 54	17	495	208	49	153	10	947
55 to 59	5	256	133	26	96	4	524
60 to 64	9	290	170	11	116	2	605
65 to 69	4	255	166	4	99	5	541
70 to 74	3	155	90	4	55	2	313
75 to 79	1	62	31	2	37	1	137
80 to 84		32	12		18		62
85 to 89		5	5		3		15
90+		3			1		4
Grand Total	365	11,051	6,038	859	4,145	188	22,724

All of the facilities indicate a reduction in membership as the age groups get older although BRC appears to retain a higher numbers up to the age of 74, suggesting that it is more established in the community and/or the facility mix (e.g. indoor bowls) and programming is more conducive to this age group than at other leisure centres across the Borough. It will be important to ensure that facility programming takes account of older age groups as the 65+ age group is expected to rise from 7.7% of Lambeth's population in 2012 to 11.6% by 2037, which is over 1 in 10 of the Borough's population.

It is also worth noting that the gender mix at most of the facilities is comparable. The exception is Flaxman, where it is approximately 5:1 ratio of men to women.

Summary

- ◆ BRC has nearly 50% of the membership usage of all facilities in Lambeth. The membership indicates that it is a significant facility for residents and non-Lambeth residents.
- ◆ Consultation suggests that the excellent transport links and variation of the facility mix significantly contribute to its popularity.
- ◆ BRC appears to be popular with all age groups (from the membership data) but in particular with the 5-19 year olds.
- ◆ There is a general drop of membership with older age groups. However, consideration will need to be given to programmes of activity and encouraging people to remain active longer, if facilities are genuinely going to accommodate all sectors of the community (with a projected increase in Lambeth of an ageing population to one tenth of the population by 2037).
- ◆ The opening of Streatham and Clapham facilities (in the past two years) suggests that membership at these facilities will continue to grow because of the quality and variety of opportunity available.
- ◆ All of the major facilities draw significant membership from outside of the Borough, which is not surprising given the proximity of the facilities to the Borough borders and the good transport links in general.
- ◆ Despite a number of programmes designed to address health inequalities, the membership of facilities is not reflective of those from communities within the top 20% deprived areas relative to health.
- ◆ The impact of WNHLC remains to be seen and it is hoped that it will increase usage and membership from new sections of the population
- ◆ FLC attracts 50% of its membership from outside of the Borough, which is not surprising given its location on the boundary with Southwark.

PART 8: OTHER/SPECIALIST FACILITIES

There are a range of other facilities and opportunities in Lambeth, some of which may be considered specialist and within the scope of Council control; others which may have developed as a result of unique circumstances or individuals and opportunities. Included in this section, therefore are the two indoor bowls facilities (BRC and Temple Bowls Club), the Streatham Ice Rink, a range of boxing facilities and the potential for water sports.

8.1 BOWLS

8.1.1 Introduction

The English Bowls Association (EIBA) is the NGB for bowls. Its stated objectives are:

- ◀ A growth in participation across the adult population in local communities. Targeted work to increase female participation.
- ◀ A growth in participation in the 14-25 age range, plus working with primary schools (Year 3 & 4 – age 7 to 9).
- ◀ The provision of an excellent sporting experience for new and existing participants.
- ◀ A growth in Indoor Bowls participation by people who have disabilities.

Lambeth has two indoor bowls facilities which are very different. BRC has a 6-rink facility, which is located on the bottom floor of the facility. The rinks are interspersed by structural support columns for the facility which are said to affect the play of visiting teams; the changing rooms are considered to be below average. The bowls facility has a dated feel and it would appear to be one of the only areas of the facility that has not had any investment over recent years. The bowls club (and bowlers that play at BRC) are not affiliated to the NGB.

The second facility is Temple bowls club which is operated as an independent limited company. Its three rinks are situated above a bar and events space. The facility is considered below average mainly due to its lack of DDA compliance (the facility can only be accessed by stairs) although its carpet looked to be in good repair. The site also hosts two outdoor bowling greens, one of which has fallen into disrepair, due to lack of demand. The site is difficult to find, located down an access road but is only 100metres from a bus stop, so is accessible via public transport.

The Club is affiliated to the NGB and has capacity and a willingness to grow, but it is currently struggling for members. The map below shows indoor bowling facilities within a 20 minute drive time catchment, which indicates the strategic importance of an indoor bowling facility in Lambeth.

Figure 8.1: Indoor bowls centres with 20 minute drive time catchments of Lambeth

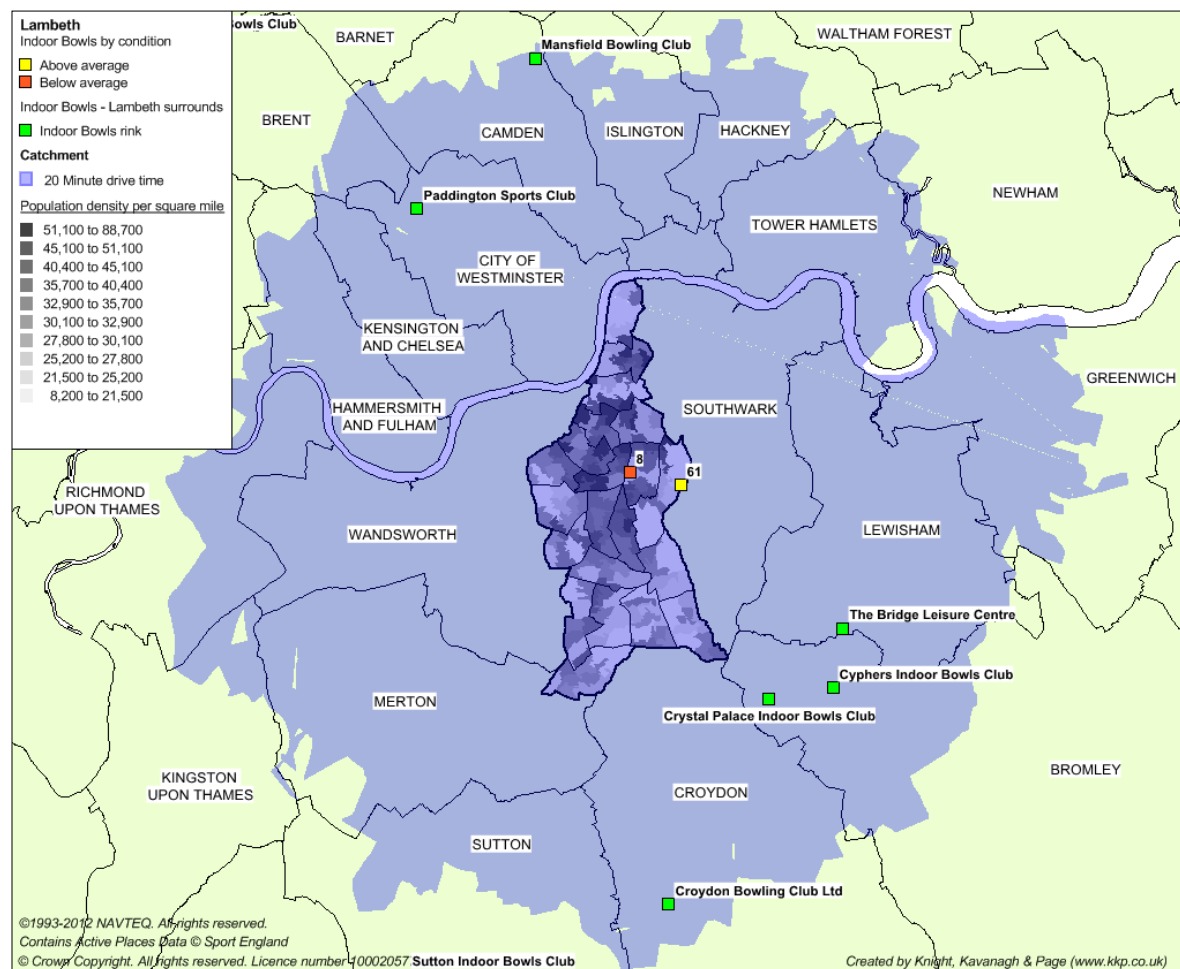


Table 8.1: Indoor bowls centres within 20 minutes' drive time of Lambeth

Site	Rinks	Access	Local Authority
Crystal Palace Indoor Bowls Club	7	Sports Club/Community Association	Bromley
Cyphers Indoor Bowls Club	4	Sports Club/Community Association	Bromley
Croydon Bowling Club Ltd	6	Sports Club/Community Association	Croydon
Mansfield Bowling Club	6	Sports Club/Community Association	Camden
The Bridge Leisure Centre	6	Pay And Play	Lewisham
Paddington Sports Club	6	Sports Club/Community Association	Westminster

The map clearly indicates a paucity of indoor bowls facilities in Central London. Many people who play bowls tend to be in the older age ranges and as such some people find travelling difficult. Should either of the bowls facilities become unavailable, for any reason, it is not known if current members will be able to/want to find alternative venues to play.

Consultation

- ◀ There are two indoor bowls facilities in Lambeth; 6 rinks at BRC and 3 rinks at Temple Bowls Club.
- ◀ The Bowls Club at BRC is not affiliated to the NGB, whereas the one at Temple is.
- ◀ There is spare capacity at BRC with rinks hired to fencers at quieter times.
- ◀ Temple bowls club is a niche facility with three good quality rinks. Changing facilities and DDA access to indoor bowls are, however, below average. The site is in need of investment and is managed by a small group of enthusiastic volunteers.
- ◀ Temple is keen to grow its membership and is in need of a significant increase in membership if it is to survive in the long term. It is currently reliant on other forms of fund raising to ensure its survival.
- ◀ Temple membership is reportedly just greater than 50 (approximately 2/3 men; 1/3 women) and they do not describe themselves as young.
- ◀ Temple Indoor Bowls Club did not report good links with Active London or the sports development team at Lambeth, but it does have the capacity and potential to link to the Health and Wellbeing agenda for older age groups.
- ◀ The Club plays throughout the year and does not have a summer recess.

8.1.3 Summary

The following summary can be drawn from the analysis and consultation regarding indoor bowls provision:

- ◀ Bowls is a particularly popular sport amongst older age groups.
- ◀ EIBA is targeting increasing participation in younger people (14-25), women and girls and people with disabilities as part of its Whole Sport Plan strategy.
- ◀ The older population (55-64 years) is expected to increase over the next few years in LB Lambeth and is projected to become one tenth of the population of Lambeth by 2037.
- ◀ Temple has a small membership which it is looking to grow. BRC membership is difficult to assess given that it does not affiliate to the NGB.
- ◀ Temple needs investment to ensure that its indoor facilities become DDA compliant, although its ancillary facilities are located on the ground floor.
- ◀ Temple Bowls Club has good parking and access, it is also close to a bus route and has a significant population within walking distance.
- ◀ Support should be offered to Temple to help it attract new members from the wider community and increase its profile in general. This would lead to the improved financial viability of the Club and increased physical activity from a wider membership base.
- ◀ Consideration will need to be given to protecting or replacing the facility depending on the potential alternative uses of the site.

8.2: ICE SKATING

8.2.1 Introduction

Ice skating has undergone a major change over the past few years with Streatham Ice being redeveloped and a re-location to Brixton in the interim. The opening of Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre in the past year is an important investment in Lambeth itself. It is operated by GLL on behalf of the Council. As a specialist facility it has been mapped with a 20 minute drive time catchment to highlight other ice skating facilities in the area. Its main rival would appear to be Queens Ice and Bowl, Westminster which is just over 20 minutes' drive time from Streatham, as depicted in figures 8.2.1 and 8.2.2. In addition, it is the only ice rink which is South of the Thames which gives it the opportunity for a strong market presence.

Figure 8.2.1: Ice rinks in the Greater London



Figure 8.2.2 Streatham Ice rink with 20min drive time

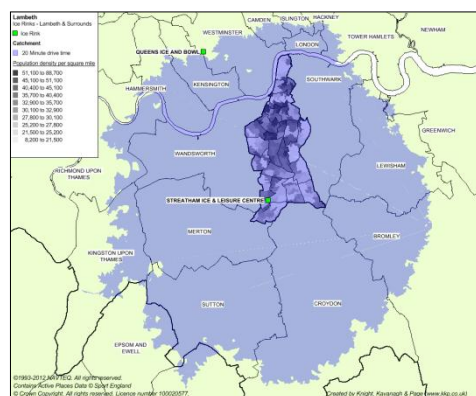


Table 8.2.1: Ice rinks in Lambeth and surrounding area

AP Ref	Site	Access	Local Authority
1011658	Alexandra Palace Ice Rink	Pay & Play	Haringey
1003192	Guildford Spectrum	Pay & Play	Guildford
1004848	John Nike Leisuresport Complex	Pay & Play	Bracknell Forest
1011640	Lee Valley Ice Centre	Pay & Play	Waltham Forest
1004857	Montem Leisure Centre	Pay & Play	Slough
1011641	Queens Ice And Bowl	Pay & Play	Westminster
1011650	Silver Blades Ice Rink (Gillingham)	Pay & Play	Medway
1002388	Sobell Leisure Centre (Holloway)	Pay & Play	Islington
1011651	Streatham Ice & Leisure Centre	Pay & Play	Lambeth

8.2.2 Key issues

- ◀ The membership at the Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre is likely to continue growing over the coming few years as a quality new facility.
- ◀ The current membership is reflective of the fact that people are willing to travel further to specialist facilities and 30% travel from outside the Borough.
- ◀ There is a clear demand for the ice hockey at Streatham with both Streatham Red Skins and Streatham Storm playing out of the venue.
- ◀ Streatham Storm report that developing new talent is hampered by the cost of the facilities.
- ◀ Streatham Storm plays in the national league so the cost of kit and travel add to the overall costs of playing the sport. The Club has provided both GB and England players; its head coach is also the England coach so it offers a high level coaching opportunity.
- ◀ It has been successful in organising come and try sessions at both Brixton and Streatham but many of the new recruits are put off by the cost (reportedly £60 per month for 1 ½ hours training per week – until they get into the team).
- ◀ There are other clubs around London but none of them is considered a direct competitor in their ability to attract locals from the Lambeth area and recruit the top women players.
- ◀ Due to the limited number of indoor skating venues Streatham Ice rink is considered strategically important.

8.3.3 Summary

The following summary can be drawn from the analysis and consultation regarding indoor ice rink provision:

- ◀ The very fact that there are relatively few ice rinks indicates the strategic significance of Streatham Ice Rink and Leisure Centre.
- ◀ There is a wide geographic spread of people who access the facility (including those from outside the Borough) which indicates that the facility is either well known or is becoming so. This is likely to increase as it becomes more established.
- ◀ Club development is, reportedly, hampered by the cost of hiring the venue, both for training and for matches. Clubs report that there is demand for the sport but that cost is a factor in deterring people from committing to the Club.
- ◀ As a new build facility (2013) it is likely that its membership and programme of activities will still be growing.
- ◀ It recently held its first ice dance competition (May 2014).
- ◀ Consideration needs to be given to ensuring that residents of Lambeth can afford to access this facility and that they are not priced out of it.

8.3: OTHER

Water sports

The Amateur Rowing Association (ARA) is unaware of any significant activity in rowing in Lambeth. There are no clubs and no facilities. Some limited activity is happening through London Youth Rowing but this is mainly an increase in indoor rowing and there is currently no club outlet. It is believed that some residents may travel to the nearest facilities in Southwark and Wandsworth but the ARA indicates that there is currently insufficient demand to establish a club in the Borough.

The BCU indicates that there are two canoe clubs which operate in Lambeth; Clapham and Battersea. Clapham Canoe Club was formed in 1990 with help from LB Lambeth. Both clubs use CLC but Clapham Canoe Club also use facilities at Tooting Leisure Centre, whilst Battersea use Putney Leisure Centre for its canoe polo. This indicates that there are capacity issues with water space with both clubs having to use facilities outside of the Borough. The BCU suggests that there is no access to the Thames within Lambeth due to the steepness of the banks, which is unlikely to change in the short term. Consequently, demand for water sports in Lambeth is likely to remain similar to the current position.

Key issues

With very limited access to swimming pool time, water sports such as canoeing have very limited scope to develop in the Borough. In many other parts of the country, sports such as canoeing, have opportunity to practice in school swimming pools. This is not an option in LB Lambeth. Therefore, any unmet demand is not being accommodated due to the pressure on current water space in the local authority pools. In addition, physical access to the Thames is, reportedly, inhibited which also negatively affects participation in water sports.

Without significant investment creating access and developing ancillary facilities it is unlikely that water sports will flourish in Lambeth. LB Lambeth needs to consider working with neighbouring authorities to give its residents opportunity and access to water sport activity.

PART 9: CONCLUSION

This section employs a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) evaluation to analyse the findings of the assessment and to enable key conclusions to be drawn:

9.1: Strengths

- ◆ LB Lambeth recognises the importance of its leisure facility stock to health and wellbeing and future planning needs.
- ◆ The Council is one of a number of leisure providers across the Borough. Its current stock of facilities is key to the provision of swimming and it provides approximately one quarter of sports hall space.
- ◆ BRC is still considered an iconic facility and is well used by both Lambeth and non-Lambeth residents. It has excellent public transport links which adds to its popularity.
- ◆ Although FLCs quality is rated as below average, the facility appears to provide an outlet for a niche market.
- ◆ The quality and distribution of the Council's stock of health and fitness provision is very good. The opening of WNHLC in summer 2014 will add to this significantly.
- ◆ There are a wide range of sports facilities in the Borough including 50m outdoor swimming pool, indoor bowls facility, an ice rink, five pools, 15 indoor community accessible sports halls and good boxing provision.
- ◆ The FPM indicates that there will be sufficient water space for the Borough (modelled) when WNHLC opens.
- ◆ Local swimming and triathlon clubs both go outside of the Borough to train as they report that they are unable to get appropriate training times at facilities currently.
- ◆ The majority of accessible sports halls tend to be in good condition.
- ◆ The development of Streatham, Clapham and the soon to be opened West Norwood leisure centre has been positively received and are attracting a significant proportion of its members and users from LB Lambeth, although non- residents do use all the facilities.
- ◆ BRC still appears to be the flagship facility with nearly 50% of all memberships belonging to this facility.
- ◆ The Borough has a range of boxing venues which caters for all levels of boxing.
- ◆ Programming across the sports halls appears not to be dominated by indoor football.
- ◆ Basketball is a particularly strong sport in Lambeth with Top Cats operating out of BRC and the Kennington Generals operating from the basketball specific venue at the BPH.
- ◆ The Indoor Bowls Club at Temple has capacity to expand and could be part of the health and wellbeing offer especially for the older age groups (which are expected to grow) in Lambeth.

9.2: Weaknesses

- ◆ BRC is an ageing facility which is not economically or environmentally efficient. In addition it does not appear to be DDA compliant.
- ◆ There is a pressing need invest in BRC to either refurbish or replace the current facility to ensure that it remains fit for purpose. It is of strategic importance to the overall provision in the borough and its future development is one of the key risks/weaknesses facing leisure provision in the borough.
- ◆ FLC's condition is considered below average and given that it offers activity to a niche market, investment is needed to bring it up to a standard commensurate with most other Council owned facilities.
- ◆ Any development at Flaxman needs to be considered as part of the wider BRC solution due to the proximity of the facilities.
- ◆ There is a current under supply of accessible sports halls across the Borough..
- ◆ The audit found that Lambeth has 15 sites with 64 courts, of which 11 of these have nearly full community accessible sports halls available during the day. This is likely to prove more challenging in time as an ageing population may wish to use facilities in the day time more than in the evenings.
- ◆ Many sports halls are located within educational sites and have limited community access during the school day as well as after school.
- ◆ The amount of community use available at school and academy sites varies, depending on the approach of each school to community access
- ◆ Some of the facilities are sublet to private operators, such as Go Mammoth and Power Play which may restrict sport development initiatives through its facilities.
- ◆ Sport England's FPM suggests that there will be enough water space *per capita* in the Borough, once WNHLC is open. This does not take account of the 25% of the population which do not reside within a one mile catchment of a swimming facility. Inaccessibility is further exacerbated with nearly 60% of the population of Lambeth not having car access. the importance of strategically placed facilities and good public transport links is paramount to ensuring equitable access.
- ◆ There is significant strain on swimming provision, especially at peak times with all sectors of the community competing for water space at the same time.
- ◆ Even with the opening of WNHLC pools there will be an under supply of water space in the North of the Borough.
- ◆ There is increasing demand for sports hall space in the Borough, particularly for the sports of boxing and basketball.
- ◆ There appears to be no strategic approach to community access to school sports facilities in the borough.

9.3: Opportunities

- ◆ BRC is considered by many to be an iconic site, with excellent public transport links. It is subject to a separate report, but it is clear that there is massive potential at the site for redevelopment. This will be essential to both regional, district wide and local need and the increasing population of the borough.
- ◆ With one main operator providing the management function to its five main sites, LB Lambeth has the opportunity to set achievable sports development parameters which link to its wider corporate objectives. It will be necessary to link to other providers to ensure a holistic approach is achieved.
- ◆ The proposed development at Doon Street needs to take account of the deficiencies in leisure provision identified in the North of the Borough by ensuring it is available for community use. In addition, should the South Lambeth Road development also take place, this will have the potential to improve community access
- ◆ There is capacity at Temple Bowls club to increase its membership.
- ◆ The opportunity exists for LB Lambeth to be the advocate and co-ordinator of high quality community use across all school sites in the Borough. This could extend to defining the role that key schools and community facilities play in meeting the needs of key sports within certain communities. This may also enable some schools to offer more community use than they currently do.
- ◆ In particular, this may result in different facilities taking a lead in specific sports; this should be subject of a further review taking account of very local demand and links to NGB support.
- ◆ There are particularly good links between South Bank University and Top Cats Basketball Club. This relationship should be explored in greater detail to see if the principles can be applied across other sports, with particular regard paid to the sports scholarships the University offers.
- ◆ Links between health partners and GLL need to become more formalised. This offers genuine opportunities to ensure the facilities serve the health and wellbeing needs of residents. This is specifically relevant given the health challenges faced within the Borough.
- ◆ The opportunity exists to co-locate other community based facilities with any future facility developments. This could include libraries, cultural youth and health related facilities.

9.4: Threats

- ◀ The projected increase in population and its older age profile for the Borough will put an increasing strain on the current stock of facilities.
- ◀ In particular there is a current under supply of sports halls which cannot easily be remedied as land is very expensive.
- ◀ Further, although the FPM model indicates that there will be adequate water space within the Borough with the opening of WNHLC, this does not mean that there is good quality access throughout the Borough due to the previously cited lack of car access and distribution of pools
- ◀ The potential exists that if more schools become academies this may further fragment the community sport and physical activity offer across the Borough.
- ◀ BRC is strategically significant and if any development (either redevelopment or new build) renders it unavailable for any length of time this will have a significantly negative effect on accessibility for a large section of the population over a significant period of time. In effect, large sections of the most deprived communities will not be within easy reach of a swimming pool, sports hall or health and fitness facilities.
- ◀ The condition of Flaxman and its proximity to BRC suggests that the Council will have to decide its strategic significance before substantial investment can take place.

PART 10; STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

The information below is a very brief summary of the key issues which LB Lambeth needs to consider when developing its facilities strategy for the Borough. This is not considered an exhaustive list, but rather, areas which will lead to increases in participation and take account of local need.

Strategy challenges

- ◆ There is a clear political steer to ensure that sport and physical activity programmes target the most deprived communities in terms of IMD and health. This needs to be reflected into the development of the Strategy.
- ◆ A key challenge for Lambeth is to determine the roles of each of the main partners in the delivery of sporting opportunities across the Borough, such as GLL/Fusion /Lambeth's sports development team/GO Mammoth and wider health and regeneration teams.
- ◆ There is a need to ensure that partners are committed to any strategy development on a holistic basis.
- ◆ The recent investment (mainly) in the new facilities at Clapham and Streatham and soon to open West Norwood ensures that the facility stock is generally in a good condition. It highlights the inadequacies BRC as it currently stands.
- ◆ There is a reasonable level of provision for swimming across the Borough (although not always in the right places) and an under provision of sports hall space.
- ◆ A key challenge for the Strategy will be to ensure that the programming of facilities is effective and that schools sites are opened up to more community access in order that wider sports development outcomes are achieved.
- ◆ There is a continuing need for an holistic approach to facility development across the Borough which should result in improved facilities at Brixton and the potential for complementary facilities to be developed at the Doon Street development in the North of the Borough.
- ◆ There is limited water sports activity in the Borough which is unlikely to develop significantly unless capacity issues are resolved at CLC and access to the Thames is improved.

Ice and indoor bowls are strategically significant and the Borough is well catered for. The situation may change with indoor bowls if BRC undergoes any re-development. Temple bowls club has capacity to take in more members, and, indeed, is actively seeking new members currently. This may not be the solution to the Brixton indoor bowlers as public transport to Temple is not nearly as good as it is to BRC. The table below identifies priorities for LB Lambeth to consider.

Category	Priority
Protection of facilities	<p>The assessment has not identified a significant surplus in any indoor facility, so there is a case for protecting all indoor facilities unless adequate alternative provision can be found in a better location.</p> <p>Indoor Bowls is a key activity for older age groups and any disruption to BRC may have a deleterious effect on participation. Consideration needs to be given to either a short or long term solution to supporting bowlers to continue established in LB Lambeth. Support for the club may be necessary to ensure continued provision.</p>
Access/availability of facilities	<p>Consider developing a hierarchy of facilities which will help identify roles and potential levels of investment for the Borough.</p> <p>Develop access policies with a range of providers across the Borough to improve availability of current facilities for residents and local communities especially at schools.</p> <p>Complementary programming and pricing across all facilities in the Borough could lead to increased participation via better coordination. It also has the potential of drawing in resources from different NGBs leading to a better offer across the Borough.</p>
Enhancement	<p>BRC is in particular need of enhancing, given the strategic and local importance of the facilities. In addition, FLC is also in need of enhancing. Again, LB Lambeth needs to decide on its strategic importance and, therefore, the most suitable mix of facilities to meet the local need. Enhancement of programme development and an holistic approach is also needed to ensure best use of facilities. The Strategy should identify key sites for investment.</p>
Partnerships	<p>Due to the diverse management arrangements and demand for different facilities, LB Lambeth needs to consider developing stronger relationships with, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◀ Schools ◀ South Bank University ◀ Health partners ◀ London Active

Developer contributions

It is important that any future strategy informs policies and emerging supplementary planning documents by setting out the approach to securing sport and recreational facilities through new housing development. Guidance should form the basis for negotiation with developers to secure contributions to include provision and/or enhancement of appropriate indoor facilities. Section 106 contributions or CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) could also be used to improve the condition and maintenance regimes of existing indoor facilities in order to maintain quality and increase capacity to accommodate more usage, leading to increased participation. It will be necessary for LB Lambeth to establish a formula for collating developer contributions for indoor facilities which is demand based. This should be co-ordinated with the approach taken to outdoor sport in the Playing Pitch Strategy (when it becomes available later this year).